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K E N D E L ' S

SEEDS ~ PLANTS ~ BULBS



~ ~ OUR NEW HOME ~ ~
216 PROSPECT AVE
CLEVELAND OHIO
1839 1919

REMARKS TO OUR CUSTOMERS

The constantly increasing army of gardeners, with everything to learn, brings the problem of advising in a manner simple and yet complete, so that the initial efforts may be crowned with success. It is for such that we have designated in **BOLD FACE CAPITALS** the varieties that we sell in the largest quantities, thereby assuming that these, on the average, at least, are best suited to this locality. This does not mean, however, that the other varieties are not good; special conditions of soil and variations in taste should govern the choice of varieties and we therefore carry a goodly list, to suit all.

Bear in mind that the best seeds are the more likely to make a good garden, no matter how much labor and expense you put into it and it is decidedly poor judgment to court failure right from the start by trying to save what at most can amount to but a small sum, by buying cheap seeds. The seed bill is the least part of the expense, anyway, and pedigree vegetables are not produced from mongrel seeds. This is especially true in this year of practically a famine in many lines of seeds. We believe it is policy to increase the price rather than reduce the quality and we wish to assure our customers that we are maintaining the same high standards in our stock, in this year of dearth, that we have in the past years of plenty.

For the benefit of our new customers we wish to state that we have made complete germination tests of every lot of vegetable seeds we offer, in testing chambers of our own construction, at considerable expense in time and labor, just so the chances of a crop failure are reduced to a minimum. The results are open to your inspection. Our Flower Seeds are always strictly new crop and thus of the highest vitality possible.

OUR TERMS ARE NET CASH

OUR PRICES.—We shall adhere as closely as possible to the prices quoted in this Catalogue, but the market value of some seeds is variable. This is most noticeable in grass, clover and field seeds, and onion setts. Quotations for such articles will be furnished on application.

ORDERS, to secure prompt attention should be accompanied with remittance, or satisfactory references.

ADDRESS, ETC.—In ordering, please be particular to sign your NAME also that of your POSTOFFICE, COUNTY and STATE plainly; also mention the mode of conveyance you prefer—whether by mail, express or freight. Serious delays are sometimes occasioned by failing to give attention to these matters.

REMITTANCES may be made at our risk, by draft, money order, cash by express, express money order, or in registered letter, or, in sums of two dollars or less by ordinary mail. Postage stamps may be sent for amounts less than one dollar.

RATES OF POSTAGE

SEEDS BY MAIL.—In justice to the vast majority of our customers who live in this immediate neighborhood and are not obliged to consider postage and express charges, we do not include such charges in the prices quoted in our catalogue; the prices given are for the goods here in our store. We will continue, however, to mail free all SEEDS in packets and ounces to any amount, anywhere in the United States, at catalogue prices. In larger packages, we will mail free in the FIRST, SECOND and THIRD ZONES, all VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, ROOTS and BULBS to the amount of ONE DOLLAR or more. On lesser amounts, add 10% to cover postage or at least 5c for the first pound, which is the minimum charge. Outside the THIRD ZONE add Postage according to the distance. **PARTICULAR ATTENTION** is invited to this, for when omitted, the cost of postage will have to be deducted. On account of their perishable nature PLANTS should be sent by Express.

The territory lying within the FIRST, SECOND and THIRD ZONES is roughly bounded by Syracuse and Binghamton, N. Y., Naticoke and Lancaster, Pa., Lynchburg, Va., Lexington, Ky., Greencastle and Crawfordsville, Ind., Chicago, Ill., and embraces all of Michigan, Ohio and West Virginia.

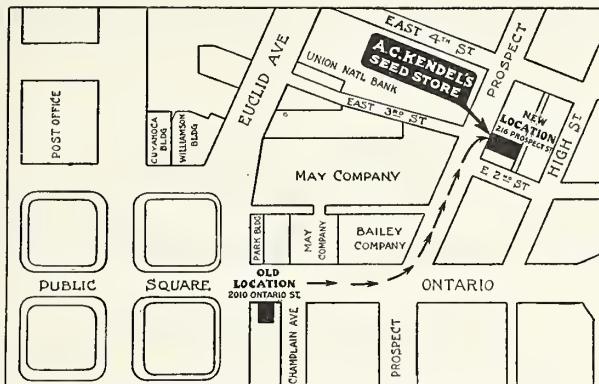
BAGS ARE FURNISHED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES: Quarter bushel, 25 cents; half bushel, 40 cents; one bushel, 50 cents; two bushel, 70 cents each. In remitting for orders, please add a sum to cover the cost of the necessary bags.

WARRANTS

WARRANTS.—We buy our stocks from reliable dealers, some of them for more than fifty years. We make germination tests of each lot of Vegetable Seeds that we offer thus reducing to a minimum the chances for failure. Our Flower seeds are always of the new crop and thus of the highest vitality. But we wish it distinctly understood that because circumstances may arise over which we have absolutely no control, we find it necessary as is customary in the Seed Trade to give no Warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Plants or Bulbs we send out, and we will not be responsible in any way, for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

A. C. KENDEL'S SEED STORE

REMEMBER TO ADD POSTAGE



Our New Location

OUR front cover page shows a picture of our new home. We are three minutes walk from the old store where we were located continuously for sixty-six years—a record unparalleled in this city so far as we can learn.

This new building was built by us for the seed business. It is planned to store seeds under ideal conditions and is equipped to handle efficiently and economically everything usually handled in a completely stocked seed store.

The consensus of opinion of Government Officials seems to be that food is more needed than ever and it would appear to be common prudence to have as much of a garden as can be taken care of properly. Our seed stocks are ample but we will run short of some few varieties very soon and late orders will probably be partly filled with substitutes. We are planning an abundant supply of Vegetable Plants, Fruit Trees and Berry Shrubs but advise early ordering in any case, delivery to be made at the proper time.

THREE NEW SPENCER SWEET PEAS

Fiery Cross. Standards rich orange-scarlet, wings deep orange.

Hercules. Magnificent soft rose-pink.

Barbara. Rich salmon shade.

Each, per packet 10c, the three for 25c.

THREE NEW VARIETIES OF VEGETABLES

Chinese or Celery Cabbage. There are many types but ours is the dwarf, thick stalked sort that has proven the right sort for this locality. As easily raised as common cabbage but must be kept growing as a check from an injury or a dry spell will cause it to run to seed. Sow the seed at intervals of a week or ten days during July, set the plants 12 to 18 inches apart and tie the leaves together at the top to blanch. Wrapped in newspaper in a cool cellar, it will keep for months.

Pkt. 5c. Ounce 50c.

Surecrop Stringless Wax Beans. A very prolific nearly round podded wax bean devoid of strings. A new sort of great promise. Black seed.

Pkt. 15c. Pint 40c.

Neopolitan Pepper. Very early, large, prolific, sweet and an excellent keeper. The fruits measure about four inches across and a little less in length. Set the plants two feet apart each way.

Pkt. 10c. Ounce 70c.

We carry a line of Planet Jr. Hand Seeding and Cultivating Tools and two or three of the True Temper line for back-yard gardens. Catalogs free.

Partial List of High Grade Nursery Stock Carried in Season

ROSES

For several years we have retailed a good many Roses and this season have arranged to have a supply of the following kinds, strong, well grown No. 1 stock, wrapped single that we will sell at

50c EACH

HYBRID TEAS

American Beauty. Deep pink.
British Queen. Purest white.
Grussan Teplitz. Velvet crimson.
Killarney Brilliant. Crimson.
Killarney Pink.
Killarney White.
Mad. Caroline Testout. Salmon pink-edged silvery rose.
Mrs. Aaron Ward. Deep golden orange.
Mrs. Chas. Russell. Deep rosy red.
J. K. L. Mock. Pink, faced carmine.
Ophelia. Salmon flesh, shaded pink.

HYBRID PERPETUALS

Anna de Diesbach. Bright rose.
Baby Rambler. Crimson.
Baron de Bonstetten. Dark red.
Eugene Furst. Velvet crimson.
Frau Karl Druschki. Pure white.
Magna Charta. Bright pink suffused with carmine.
Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry red.
Mrs. John Laing. Light pink.
Paul Neyron. Bright pink.
Uhlrich Brunner. Cherry red.
Pink Ramblers. For borders.

RAMBLERS

Crimson Rambler. The leading rose.
Red Dorothy Perkins. Deeper shade crimson.

Flower of Fairfield. Everblooming Crimson Rambler.
Dorothy Perkins. The pink Rambler.

HEDGE PLANTS

Barberry Thunbergii

Height	Each	10	100
15-18 inch	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$12.00
18-24 inch .....	.25	2.00	15.00
24-30 inch .....	.30	2.50	18.00

California Privet

Height	Each	10	100
12-18 inch	\$0.08	\$0.60	\$ 3.50
18-24 inch .....	.10	.80	5.00
24-30 inch .....	.15	1.25	8.00

FRUIT TREES

Apples, Standard in leading varieties 5-6 ft., 11/16 inch caliper and up. Each **\$0.50**.
Pears, Standard in leading varieties 5-6 ft. 11/16 inch caliper and up. Each **\$0.50**.
Plums, leading varieties 5-6 ft., 3/4 inch caliper and up. Each **\$0.50**.
Sweet Cherries, leading varieties 5-7 ft., 3/4 inch and up. Each **\$0.65**.
Sour Cherries, leading varieties 4-5 ft., 11/16 inch and up. Each **\$0.50**.
Peaches, leading varieties 4-6 ft., 9/16 to 11/16 inch. Each **\$0.45**.

LAWN GRASS SEED

THERE is perhaps nothing which so adds to the beauty and attractiveness of the place we call home, as a smooth, fine, well-kept lawn. It is like the setting of a fine gem. It ought not to be a difficult matter to convince our customers of this, when so many fine lawns greet us on every hand.

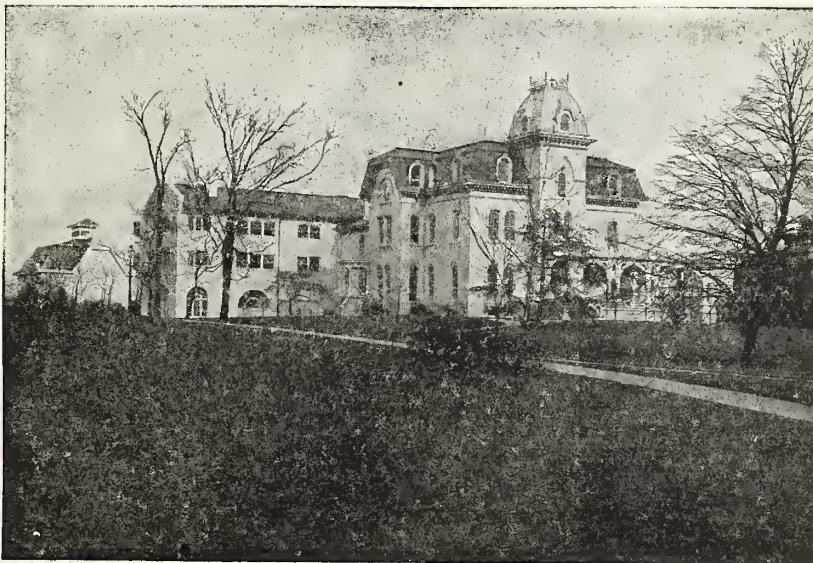
We wish it were as easy to convince them that we have made it our business to create the want and supply the demand for a strictly high grade article in Lawn Grass Seed, which we have done for many years.

THERE IS MUCH DECEPTION PRACTICED in mixing and selling seeds for lawns, but we can truthfully say that we spare no pains or expense to secure the best and cleanest

Quality. grasses adapted to our soil and climate, that it is possible to procure and we may add, that we attribute the success of our "SUNNILAWN" and our "SHADILAWN" LAWN GRASS SEED largely to the purity of the seeds we use, as well as the proper proportions in which we mix the different kinds together.

As with almost every article of merit, substitutions are offered for our Lawn Seed. We therefore caution our customers to buy their seeds at headquarters, and save themselves from

Caution. disappointment caused by having grading contractors and gardeners sow seed of an inferior grade at a less price than the best, after a greater or less outlay of money and labor. Insist on getting "SUNNILAWN" and "SHADILAWN" and you will get the best.



In order to obtain **A REALLY FINE LAWN**, there are several requisites—a good depth of rich soil, properly drained; a very heavy dressing of thoroughly decayed stable manure, **Requisites.** Sheep Manure or **PURE BONE DUST**; nicety of grading in levels and slopes; a firm and smooth surface upon which to sow the seed, and a **SUFFICIENT QUANTITY OF THE VERY BEST LAWN GRASS SEED SUITED TO THE SITUATION**. The latter item is of prime importance.

A rich soil of good depth and liberally fertilized will maintain a fine green sward many years, provided a small quantity of seed is sown and raked in when the grass begins to grow, in the spring.

Manure vs. Bone Dust. Fresh manure should never be used in making a lawn; when decaying it is liable to allow an uneven settling of the soil, and in addition is so full of weed seed, that the lawn is practically ruined. We have found **PURE RAW BONE DUST**, of which we have the best grade to be had, the best and safest fertilizer for general purposes. It is clean, easily applied, effective and odorless. It is cheaper than manure, as twenty-five pounds of Bone Dust is equal in fertilizing value to a wagon load of manure, and in addition does not require an extra man to spread it on.

Use at the rate of 1,000 lbs. to the acre or about one pound for every five by ten feet of surface.

Make a smooth surface with harrow and rake, and use a roller to make it firm and even **BEFORE SOWING THE SEED**.

How. After sowing, cover the seed well, by raking it in, and again use the roller to finish the work. Use five bushels, or even more of the Forest City Lawn Seed per acre, or about one pound for every fifteen by twenty feet of surface. In this latitude there is no season more favorable for sowing than the last of August or

the first of September. Sown at this time the grass will be strong enough to winter over safely; and the weeds which will inevitably appear, will not have time to mature and scatter their seed, being mostly annual plants. It is usually then necessary to scatter

When. a little seed on the lawn in the spring to fill in the bare spots, where the grass has been winter-killed. If the seeding must be done in the spring it should be done as early as possible, so that the young grass may be strong enough to withstand the heat of midsummer. It may be sown soon after the 1st of April, or as soon as the ground is dry enough to rake without lumping, and if sown before the middle of May it will produce a beautiful lawn by July. Mowing should begin when the grass is an inch or two high. In consequence of the frequent cutting required, the grasses have no time to mature seed for reseeding the ground; therefore, in order to keep the lawn well stocked with

Re-Seeding. the proper varieties of grass, and not allow noxious weeds and wild grass to gain the ascendancy, there should be a sowing of seed made every spring, and once or twice during the season, together with a liberal dressing of bone dust and a good raking given to loosen the surface and incorporate the fresh sown seed with the soil.

If the above directions are carefully followed and the weather is right, a fine lawn may be expected.

If the weeds become too numerous to pull or cut out, sow a quantity of white clover rather thickly, and the weeds will disappear soon after the clover gets well established.



LAWN GRASS SEED

The lawns of Cleveland are famous the world over. We sell and have sold, for many years, a large part of the seed that makes these famous lawns. With the advent of a mixture that grows well in the shade, we have found it expedient to name both in an unmistakable way so we have coined "Sunnilawn" and "Shadilawn" by which names our mixtures formerly called "Forest City" and "Shady Nook" respectively will hereafter be sold. The formulas remain unchanged and the same high grades will be maintained.

"Sunnilawn" Lawn Grass Seed.....	{ Per Pkg. (8 oz.) 20c 3 lbs. \$1.00	1 lb. 35c Bushel (18 lbs.) \$5.50
Pure Bone Meal.....	{ Per lb. 10c 25 lbs. \$1.50	10 lbs. 75c 100 lbs. \$4.00



LAWN GRASS SEED

The soil may be too poor to retain a green lawn throughout the summer, but impossible as it seems, it can not be too shady for "Shadilawn." The thicker and stronger growing the trees are, however, the more necessary it is to liberally fertilize the soil each year as the grass can only receive a part of the benefit of the fertilizer, the balance going to the trees. Maples and Elms with their numerous fine roots absorb moisture more than tap rooted trees such as Horsechestnuts, Oaks and Hickories and watering must be oftener done in the former case. An annual application of Bone Meal and Sheep Manure mixed, a pound of each to 5 x 10 feet and a pound of "Shadilawn" to each 10 x 20 feet will make a nice thick sod no matter how shady it is nor whether it is under trees or back of a building.

"SHADILAWN" Lawn Grass Seed.....	Per lb. 35c 5 lbs. \$1.50	3 lbs. \$1.00 25 lbs. \$7.00
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VEGETABLE SEEDS

In ordering seeds to be sent by mail, please do not forget to read
"SEEDS BY MAIL" on the inside cover page.

ARTICHOKE—(*Artichoke*)

The seed we offer is that of the true artichoke which is an extensively used vegetable in Europe. In it the edible portion is the thickened scales at the base of the buds. The plant is very different from what is known in America as Jerusalem Artichoke, the bulbs of which are used extensively as hog feed. They make a palatable vegetable, being prepared like salsify, and can also be used for pickles. The tops may be cut, cured and used as dry fodder.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
French Globe. The standard and best variety for sowing	\$.05	\$.60	\$1.75	.....
Jerusalem. (Tubers)		Qt.	Peck	Bu.

\$.25 \$1.00 \$3.50

ASPARAGUS—(*Spargel*)

A bed of Asparagus when properly made, lasts many years. It should find a place in every garden, and to those who grow vegetables on a large scale, the Asparagus crop is a reliable one. Asparagus roots may be purchased in the spring or may be grown from seed sown in April, or May in good soil, in drills twelve to fourteen inches apart. The permanent beds should be made VERY RICH WITH WELL-ROTTED MANURE, and thoroughly worked over to a depth of nearly two feet. The asparagus roots (either one or two years old) are transplanted into this bed, setting them in rows three feet apart, leaving about twelve inches between the plants in the row and six or seven inches below the surface for green Asparagus and two or three inches deeper for the white sprouts. Cover the crowns two or three inches with soil and fill the trenches gradually for some weeks.

One ounce will produce about 200 plants.	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Barr's Mammoth. Very large tender stalks, light green	\$.05	\$.10	\$.25	\$.75
Conover's Colossal. One of the largest and most extensively used green sorts, best quality.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Palmetto. Early maturing and prolific, very desirable .....	.05	.10	.25	.75

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Conover's Colossal. This sort we believe the best all around sort for the home garden.

	Per 100	Per 1000
One year	\$.70	\$6.00
Two year .....	.80	7.00

BEANS—Dwarf or Bush—(*Bush Bohnen*)

Beans are tender and should not be planted until danger of frost is over in May, then they can be planted in succession until August. Limas are especially tender and usually are the last to be planted. Beans are usually planted in rows to a depth of about two inches and the rows from two to three feet apart, according to the variety and the character of the soil, which, to be best adapted to their germination, growth and yield, should be light, dry, warm and RICH, especially with potash. Inoculation with bacteria is becoming more common as its beneficial results are being recognized.

Dwarf beans are as a rule harder and earlier than the climbing sorts and their importance to the average gardener should not be overlooked.

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill.	Pkt.	Pt.	Pk.
Bountiful. (Long Yellow Seeded Six Weeks). An excellent long, flat podded sort, early and very productive.....	\$0.15	\$0.35	\$4.50
BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD. The earliest in our list and enormously productive, one of the very best for general use. Round pods, long, full and straight.....	.15	.35	4.50
Canadian Wonder. Large, flat, green pods with red seeds. Excellent for a late shell bean and a great favorite with some of our trade.....	.15	.40	5.25
Dwarf Caseknife. A very early, prolific sort with flat pods and white seed.....			
REFUGEE. A remarkably prolific, round podded sort much in demand for late planting, being well adapted for pickling .....	.15	.35	4.50

BEANS—Lima

Limas require a longer season for maturing than other garden sorts, yet they must only be planted when danger of frost is over and the soil is warm and dry. The dwarf varieties cannot be recommended too highly for they can be grown more closely together and can be gathered more easily. They are fully equal to the pole kinds in quality and usually are earlier to mature.

Burpee's Bush Lima. An excellent bush form of the Large White Lima. Productive and of good size. Plant for succession	\$.15	\$.50	\$6.50
FORDHOOK BUSH. The large thick beans are of the best quality. Pods with three to five beans each appear in clusters well above the ground. Popular for the home and market.....	.15	.55	7.00

BEANS—Dwarf Wax

	Pkt.	Pt.	Pk.
Currie's Rust Proof Black Wax. A productive, early sort with flat pods. Less liable to rust than other varieties; black seed	\$.15	\$0.35	\$4.50
Davis Kidney Wax. Long, handsome flat pods of a light yellow, and pure white seeds. At its best when used young and planted for a late crop. Also a good shell bean.....	.15	.40	5.25
German Black Wax. An early round-podded sort, stringless and of high quality; black seed. A favorite with many.....	.15	.35	4.50
Improved Golden Wax. One of the best oval wax sorts, being early, prolific, with bright yellow pods of good length .....	.15	.40	5.25
WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. The most popular variety in this locality. Pods long, flat, and a beautiful light yellow. Early and a very fine cropper .....	.15	.40	4.50

BEANS—Field or Shell

These Beans subject to change in price

	Pkt.	Qt.	Pk.
Large White Cranberry or Marrow Bean. Used as an early shell bean \$.10	\$.50	\$3.50	
LONG WHITE KIDNEY. An excellent early sort; rich flavor..... .10	.50	3.50	
White Pea or Navy. The most popular baking bean .....	.10	.50	3.50

BEANS—English—(*Pferd Bohnen*)

Broad Windsor. An English sort, used shelled .....	. . . . .
One quart will plant 100 hills.	

BEANS—Pole or Running—(*Stangen Bohnen*)

Pole or "corn" beans are sensitive to cold damp weather and should be planted only when danger of frost is over. Plant five or six seeds to each hill so as to thin out rather than replant. Hills are best put four to five feet apart.

	Pkt.	Pt.
CARPINTERIA POLE LIMA. A most desirable sort for home use. Pods are filled with large, thick beans of the finest quality which remain green even when dry.....	\$.15	\$.40
Large White Lima. The well known sort of largest size. The pods are borne in clusters with four to five beans each..... .15	.40	
Kentucky Wonder, (Old Homestead). One of the very best green-podded beans. Pods are extra long and borne in profusion. Makes a good shell sort. Very popular..... .15	.40	
Kentucky Wonder Wax. This yellow podded sort is of similar habit to the above. Early and very desirable..... .15	.40	
Lazy Wife. The broad, thick pods of good length and quality make this a favorite sort with many seeking a late green pole bean..... .15	.50	
Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. A popular shell bean with speckled pods and seed..... .15	.40	
White Dutch Casedknife. An excellent sort with long, broad, flat pods and pure white seed. Good for "snaps" and for shelling .....	.15	.40
Scarlet Runner. Both ornamental and useful. Flowers bright scarlet, pods green. Used as a string or shell bean..... .15	.50	

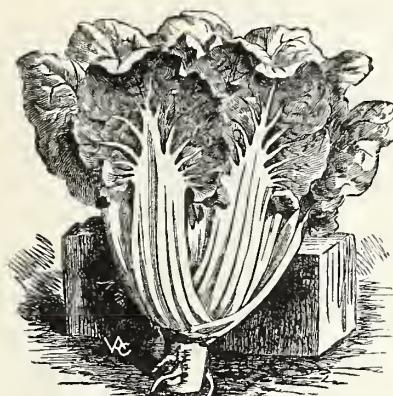
BEET—(*Rothe Ruebe—Runkel Ruebe*)

A rather light soil, well enriched, is best suited for the cultivation of the various beets. The mangels and sugar beets in particular require very liberal manuring. For an early crop of table beets sow the seed as early as the ground is in a condition to be worked; light frosts will not injure the young plants. For a main crop, sow the first of May; and for winter beets during the first two weeks of June. Sow in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, and about one inch deep, pressing the earth firmly upon the seed—a very important matter. Use about six pounds of seed per acre. Thin out when the plants are large enough. The varieties for table use should be left four or five inches apart, while the mangels and sugar beets should stand thirteen inches apart in the row. Hoeing and hand weeding should be attended to early, as weeds must not be allowed to interfere with the young plants.

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill.



Blood Turnip Beet

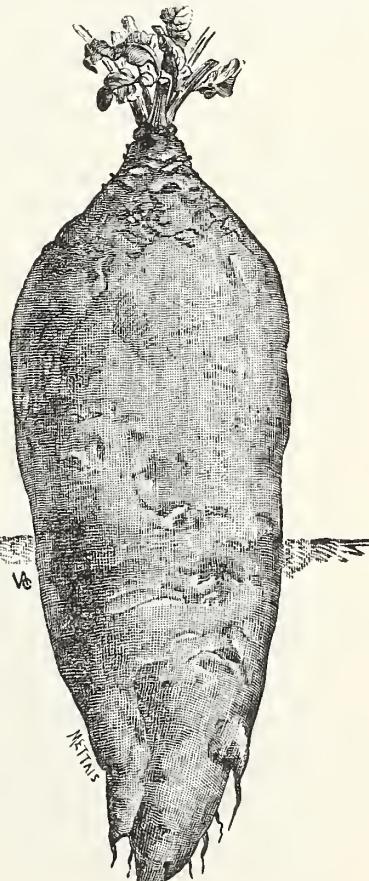


Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Long Smooth Blood. A prolific variety, very dark in color, stands drought better than the turnip varieties. Excellent to store for winter.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
SWISS CHARD. Grown exclusively for the numerous, fleshy, tender leaves and leafstalks which are superior to those of other beets for use as greens. Later in the season the broad white mid-ribs may be cooked like asparagus, or pickled. The sort we offer has large, broad undulated leaves of an attractive yellowish green. It is a prolific and palatable vegetable that is becoming very popular .....	.05	.15	.40	1.50

VARIETIES GROWN FOR FEEDING STOCK

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Lane's Imperial Sugar. A very sweet, white beet of largest size, growing considerably above the ground. Excellent quality for feeding .....	.05	.15	.40	\$1.25
Vilmorin's Improved White Sugar. The sweetest of all white beets; will yield enormously.....				
WHITE SILESIAN SUGAR. The variety so much grown in Europe for sugar making; very sweet and keeps well. Much relished by stock and poultry for winter feeding....	.05	.20	.60	1.75
GIANT HALF SUGAR ROSE. A large variety adapted especially to heavy soil because it grows three-fourths out of the ground and can be easily pulled; rapidly gaining in favor.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
NORBITON GIANT MANGEL WURZEL. A long red variety, of great size and good keeping quality. Very popular sort yielding an immense crop .....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel. Does better on shallow or clay soils than the long varieties, and it is more easily pulled; is also of richer quality, and an excellent keeper .....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel. A rather longer root than Yellow Globe, producing large crops in good soil; quality excellent; very sweet .....	.05	.20	.60	1.75



BRUSSELS SPROUTS—(*Sprossen Kohl*)

A variety of the cabbage family, which produces miniature heads from the sides of the stalk. These heads are a great delicacy in fall and early winter, boiled in the same way as cauliflower. The seed should be sown about the middle of May, and cultivated like cabbage.



Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Lb.
Dwarf Improved French. The best for
 general use; good size and fine quality \$0.05 \$0.40

CABBAGE—(*Kopf Kohl*)

The cabbage crop is one of the first importance to vegetable growers, and, to be successfully grown, needs great care and sound judgment, both as to the selection of proper seed and cultivation throughout. The early, medium and later sorts all thrive upon similar soils, yet need varying treatment. It is safe to select either a piece of strong swardland, or if more convenient, land that has not borne crops of cabbage or turnips for two or three years previously. Sward-land should be plowed in the fall and again cross-plowed in early spring after a heavy dressing of strong manure; high cultivation is absolutely necessary.

In this vicinity the larger portion of the early varieties are grown from seed sown in hot-beds in February and March, only moderate bottom-heat being required. Transplant into other frames without much if any bottom heat, as soon as the plants show the fourth leaf, setting them low in the earth to make them stocky. In April, or as soon as the ground can easily be worked, set out in rows three feet apart and about eighteen inches between the plants. The smaller varieties may be grown a little closer. The ground should be thoroughly stirred with a cultivator, and hoed every week till the plants cover the ground.

For a fall crop sow in the open ground in May, and transplant in June and early July.

Cold-frame plants are often used for early planting; such plants are obtained by sowing the seed about the middle of September, and later transplanting into cold-frames, where they are wintered over. These plants are desirable on account of their hardiness, and are less liable to become stunted when set in the open ground.

**Dwarf Improved French
 Brussels Sprouts.**

The worms which destroy the leaves and the heads later may be controlled by the use of Slug Shot, Hellebore, Pyrethrum, or Paris Green. Poisons like the latter should be used with care and understanding. If the "Club Root" disease gets a foothold none of the cabbage family should be grown on the land for a period of 5 to 7 years, this long usually being required to entirely eradicate the disease.

Sow one ounce for 3000 plants.



All Seasons Cabbage.



Early Wakefield Cabbage

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Lb.

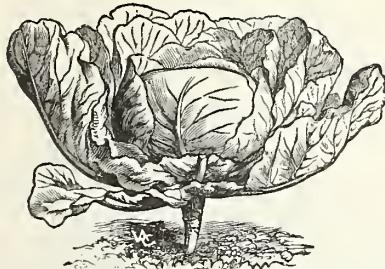
Copenhagen Market. This is the best, early round sort yet offered. The heads are very solid and of excellent quality. The plants have short stems and are compact, making this a most desirable kind for planting in small gardens. \$0.10 \$1.75 \$6.00 \$17.50

TRUE EARLY WAKEFIELD. A standard, very early variety; of medium size, with a rounded peak. Being very hardy, it is well fitted to winter in cold frames. By far the best very early sort. 10 1.25 3.75 12.50

Early Winningstadt. A medium early pointed sort, solid, and of good size, desirable for light soils. 10 1.00 3.00 10.00

ALL SEASONS. Early, large, very solid and round; as its name implies, it can be planted to come in for all seasons, early, medium or late. It can be depended upon for a second early crop of fine salable cabbage 10 1.25 3.50 12.00

CABBAGE—Continued



All Head Early Cabbage



Early Dwarf Savoy Cabbage

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
All Head Early. An excellent second early sort of the largest size. The solid, deep, flat heads are of the best quality. By late planting it may be used for fall and early winter.....			\$1.10	\$1.25 \$3.50 \$12.00
Holland or Danish Ball Head. Our short-stemmed type has come into great favor because of its medium-sized, exceedingly hard heavy heads. They are round and of fine quality being one of the best keeping sorts for winter. Our strain can be depended upon to prove satisfactory in every respect.....	.10	1.25	3.75	12.50
Large Late Drumhead. A very large, solid-heading sort for winter use .....	.10	1.00	3.00	10.00
LATE PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH. A standard variety; the most reliable and valuable for a main crop; a good keeper, and in every way desirable. Makes a very large, flat head and is the principal sort used for kraut.....	.10	1.00	3.00	9.00
Green Curled Savoy. A very early heading, finely-curled variety of extra fine table quality for fall or winter. Savoys are excelled in delicacy of flavor only by cauliflower.....				
PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY. Rather larger and finely curled; the very best for family use. Keeps well all winter until late in the spring .....	.10	1.00	3.00	10.00
Mammoth Rock Red. This is the largest and surest heading Red Cabbage ever introduced. The head is large, round and solid.....	.10	1.50	4.00	15.00



Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage.



Perfection Drumhead Savoy Cabbage.

CARROT—(*Mohruebe—Gelbe Ruebe*)

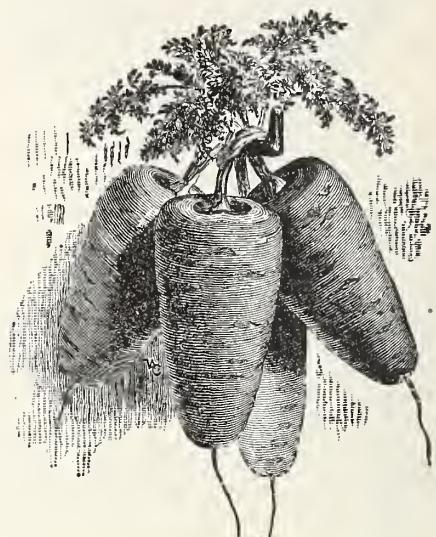
The carrot is an extensively used, wholesome and nutritious garden vegetable that should be sown in every garden. Many of the earlier sorts are sold on the market when only half-grown for soups and stews. A rather light, sandy loam, deeply tilled, is best, and upon such soil, if it has been liberally fertilized the previous year, a good crop may be grown without much, if any, additional manure. Strong, fresh manure should never be used. Make the surface smooth, and sow in drills about fourteen inches apart, and about half an inch deep, thinning the plants when large enough, so as to stand about three or four inches apart. April or May is the proper time to sow, varying the time according as an early or late crop is wanted. Good crops have been grown from sowings as late as the 10th of June. Early weeding is very important. Sowing a little radish seed with carrot, just enough to show the row often saves a crop.

One ounce will sow 150 ft. of drill.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.

Early Scarlet Horn. A medium sized root, half-long, stump-rooted, of fine color, and much used for cooking. Grown for early use, and to sell in bunches; bears close planting \$.05 \$.15 \$.50 \$ 1.50

**CHANTELAY OR
HALF-LONG SCAR-
LET STUMP =
ROOTED.** This is one
of the best and most
popular varieties for the
garden. Perfect in shape,
sweet, dark red color;
very productive \$.05 \$.15 \$.50 \$ 1.75



Half Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted Carrot.

Danver's Half-Long. A good variety for general crop; is of a rich orange color, and a good keeper. Very productive and is easily harvested.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.

OX-HEART OR LARGE SCARLET STUMP-ROOTED. An early thick stump-rooted sort, intermediate in length between the Early Scarlet Horn and Danver's. Especially desirable in hard, stiff soils. When young the fine-grained, sweet roots are excellent for table use, and when matured make good stock food.

.05 .15 .50 1.75

VARIETIES GROWN FOR FEEDING STOCK

Carrots cannot be surpassed as a winter feed for horses and milch cows, and should be more widely sown for that purpose. Fed with grain and dry forage the stock will eat them with a relish and thus aid materially in keeping them in fine condition. Culture is the same as for table carrots, except that the larger sorts may be sown a little farther apart for ease of cultivation.

Long Orange. A large, medium long variety, much used for main crop; yields largely.....

\$.05 \$.15 \$.50 \$1.50

Long Scarlet Altringham. This is a large, long, dark red variety; a heavy cropper; much esteemed for feeding on account of the high color it imparts to butter.....

Large Orange Belgian. Is very large and good quality; grown for stock.....

Large White Belgian. This variety, exclusively grown for stock, is the largest of all carrots, growing half out of the ground; it is an immense cropper, easily pulled and a good keeper.



**Large White
Belgian Carrot.**

CAULIFLOWER—(*Blumen Kohl*)

(One Ounce Will Produce About 3000 Plants)

The growing of cauliflower is receiving more attention than formerly; particularly so the earlier varieties. The crops of Snowball and Dwarf Erfurt begin to come forward in June, and these, with the later sorts, are in the market, almost without intermission, until November. Cauliflowers require very

high cultivation and plenty of moisture, even more so than cabbage. Whether grown in the kitchen garden or upon a large scale, the crop is a paying one, and there is not a more delicious vegetable grown. The demand is evidently increasing.

Cold-frame plants are probably the best and hardest for early crops; the frames, however, need rather more protection during cold nights than is required for cabbage plants. Seed sown in hot-beds in February will produce plants that are not much, if any, inferior to cold-frame plants. They should be transplanted once before setting in the open ground, and also should be gradually hardened by exposure; in this way they will be in condition to set out as early in April as the ground will permit. Set the early sorts about two feet by fifteen inches apart, and cultivate the same as cabbage. When irrigation is practicable, great advantage is obtained during a drought. For late cauliflower, sow seed in open ground, from the middle of May to the middle of June, and transplant the same as cabbage. When plants first appear they are liable to the attacks of a small black fly; guard against this fly by frequent dustings with plaster, which apply in the morning while the dew is on. When the heads are forming, tie the leaves together at the top, thus avoiding discoloration by exposure to the sun.

The crop of cauliflower depends entirely upon the state of the weather during the time of heading. If it is hot and dry, the heads will be inferior in size, solidity and color; if moist and cool, the same plants would produce beautiful, white, solid heads. For this reason it is deemed advisable

Lenormand's Short Stem Cauliflower.

cool, the same plants would produce beautiful, white, solid heads. For this reason it is deemed advisable to use three or four varieties every season, which may be sown and transplanted all at the same time; but as their season for heading differs, some of them are certain to come in when the weather is favorable. All the different varieties we offer are sure to head. If any plant should fail to head in time, if taken up before freezing and planted in a cellar, a head corresponding to the strength of the plant will be almost a certain result.

 In comparing our prices on Cauliflower please bear in mind that all the stocks we offer are absolutely the best selected strains to be had. In placing our orders in Europe we always insist on the purest, most reliable and satisfactory grades grown, and though the additional cost is considerable, it is but slight when compared with a good and poor crop of cauliflower.

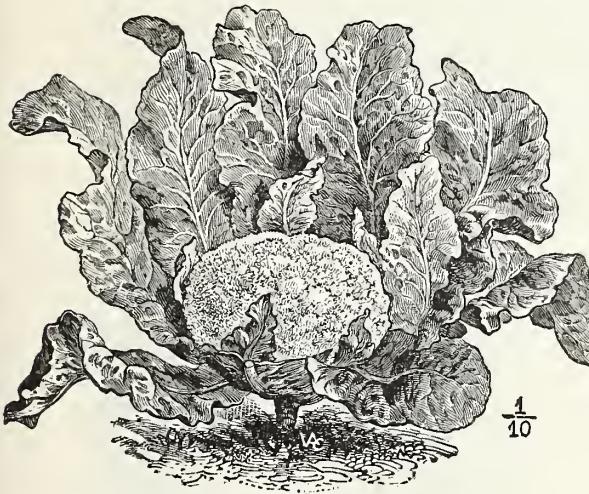
Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Superior to all other early dwarf varieties; very white, compact heads; very reliable either for forcing or for late crop. The most popular variety in our market. Our stock of Erfurt Cauliflower is the best grown.....\$.10 \$4.00 \$12.50

Henderson's Snowball. One of the earliest sorts; dwarf and compact; rather smaller than Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt but very reliable for heading..... .10 4.00 12.50

Early Paris. A tall-growing variety, used for late crop; has been very popular for many years..... .10

Lenormand's Short Stem. This is an extra large-headed variety, with a short stem; a great favorite for late heading; a most reliable sort..... .10



Earliest Dwarf Erfurt Cauliflower.

CELERY—(*Sellerie*)

Celery grown for early use is not in its most palatable condition until about October, the bulk of the crop being used during November and later. For this reason it is generally grown as a second crop, following early cabbage, onions, peas, etc.

If it is desired to start the seed early in hot-beds, great care must be taken to shade it from the sun immediately on sowing, as one hour's sunshine, through the glass upon the seed so slightly covered, will destroy its vitality, and cause great disappointment. The proper time to sow in the open ground is early in April, transplanting about the first of July. The seed being very small, should be covered very lightly, and the earth pressed firmly down upon it. Some gardeners trim off the top a little, while the plants are small, to make them more stocky.

Set in rows three or four feet apart, and about four to six inches between plants in the row. Keep down all weeds, and as fall approaches, draw earth up to the plants, keeping the stalks well together. This earthing-up is continued at intervals, until only the leaves appear above the soil. When well blanched, it is ready for use. For winter use it is usually placed in trenches, and covered with earth and litter, or stored in cool cellars.

For those requiring only a few plants we shall continue to have a good supply of stocky plants of the Golden Rose and Large Stalked Golden, both choice self-blanching sorts for early use, and Giant Pascal for winter, all grown for us from our own selected seed which we can offer at reasonable prices in June and July.

Started Plants Ready in June.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.

Henderson's White Plume.

This is a very early variety, stalks and leaves growing naturally white, but the quality is much improved by bleaching; not a late keeper. **.05 \$.50 \$1.25 \$4.50**

Boston Market.

An excellent celery for home use in late winter; grows very dwarf, and hence easily trenched. Very mild flavor, extremely tender and crisp. **.05 .40 1.75 4.00**

LARGE-STALKED GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. An excellent variety for early use; large, solid stalk, with beautiful golden heart. Bleaches easily and early; an excellent shipper.

.10 1.50 4.50 15.00

LARGE-STALKED GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. TESTED STOCK.

On account of the uncertainty of Golden-Blanching celery being always solid, we have tried to carry over a quantity that has been tested. This we offer as long as it will last as "tested stock" with the year of the crop on each package. This seed we absolutely know to be pure and solid, and our growers need fear no failure on account of hollow celery.

.10 1.75 5.00 18.00

Golden Rose Self-Blanching. A splendid sort growing like the preceding except it has a faint pink streak on the outer ribs and is more brittle.

....

GIANT PASCAL. This green leaved winter sort we can recommend as being of the very best quality for fall and winter use. It blanches to a beautiful yellow color, is very solid, crisp and of an excellent flavor. The stalks are of good length, thick and solid. It is very brittle and is the very best late sort grown here.

.05 .35 1.00 3.50

GIANT PASCAL TESTED STOCK. Sometimes a certain percentage of this variety will be inferior. We have a little of the old seed that is of known purity. Date of crop on each package.

.10 .40 1.25 4.00

Celery Seed for Flavoring. Used in flavoring pickles, soup, etc.

.05 .60

CELERIAC, OR TURNIP ROOTED CELERY—(*Knollen Sellerie*)

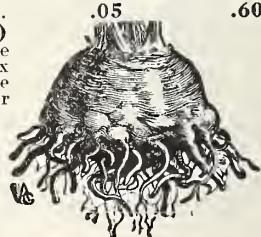
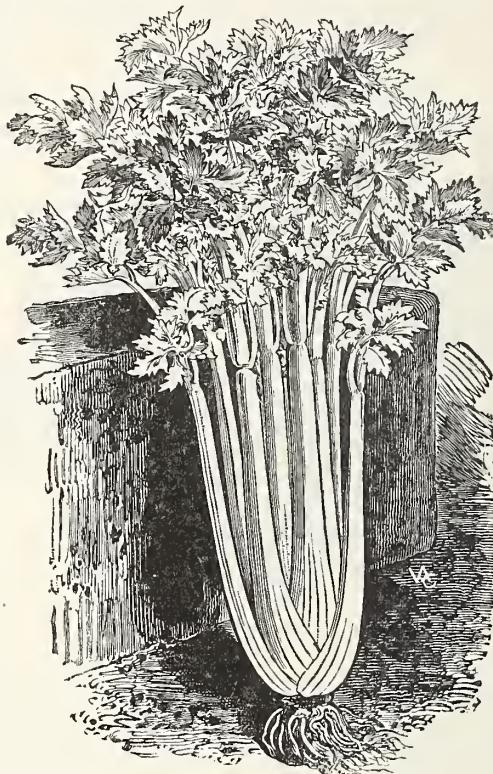
A variety of celery with roots of turnip shape. It is grown in the same manner as ordinary celery, but may be set closer—about eighteen by six inches. But little earthing-up is required. Can be kept in winter the same as other celery. The roots may be boiled and sliced, and used with vinegar as a salad or cooked and served with butter and flour gravy.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.

Large Erfurt. The largest root. **\$.05**

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE. Similar to

Large Erfurt, with fewer roots, very popular. **.05 .35 1.00 3.00**

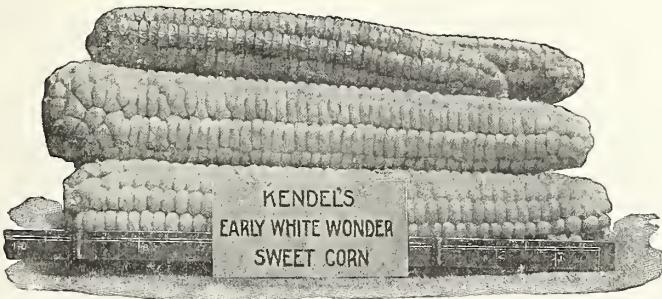


CHICORY—(Chicorien)

Grown for the roots, which, when dried and roasted, are ground for mixing with coffee, the mixture being preferred by many to pure coffee. Cultivation of this plant precisely the same as for carrots.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.

Large Rooted	\$0.10	.....	.....
Curled. This sort is used exclusively for salad like Endive.....	.10	.....	.....



CORN—Sweet or Sugar—(Zucker Mais)

All are so familiar with corn it is unnecessary to describe its appearance or uses. Its cultivation is very simple, and with only ordinary care good crops are grown. Plant in any good soil, in rows two and one-half to four feet apart, according as a dwarf or tall-growing variety is planted. Nothing grown in a garden gives more satisfaction for family use than sweet corn, provided there is room for its proper culture. The usual mode of planting is in hills, leaving three or four stalks in a hill, but it has been found to be a much better way to plant in straight rows, two and one-half or four feet apart, and one stalk every foot. This will give each plant an equal chance, and every stalk will bear one or more ears. It is advisable to plant three or four varieties, so that one kind may follow the other in regular succession. If not acquainted with the different varieties the selection might be left to us.

Plant 1 Qt. to 100 Hills.

	Pkt.	Pt.	Pk.
Cory. The earliest of all the sweet varieties.....	.15	.25	\$3.50
Early Minnesota. A very fine extra early dwarf, eight rowed variety; a general favorite for the first early.....	.15	.25	3.50
GOLDEN BANTAM. An early corn with delicious golden yellow kernels, very tender and of fine quality. The ears are eight-rowed and six to seven inches long, borne on small stalks making it a most desirable sort for a small garden where close planting is necessary .....	.15	.40	5.00
KENDEL'S EARLY GIANT. This variety has made a name for itself wherever corn is planted. It is the largest early sweet corn yet introduced, and is a money maker for market gardeners. It comes with the Minnesota and Cory and the ears are twice as large. It is white, has a large grain, very sweet and tender, and is very prolific. Ears twelve rowed and about eight to nine inches long .....	.15	.35	4.50
KENDEL'S EARLY WHITE WONDER. In this variety we have a little larger stalk than the Golden Bantam, longer ears, fully as sweet yet of a white color. Ears are eight rowed and appear frequently two on a stalk. Our White Wonder is early and for home use is unequalled. We cannot praise it too highly and recommend it to all.....	.15	.35	4.50
Early Mammoth. An excellent variety, comes in immediately after the second early; very large ears.....	.15	.30	4.00
Black Mexican. As indicated by its name this is a black seeded sort but of excellent quality. The ears are eight inches long and eight rowed. One of the very best second early sorts.....	.15	.40	5.00
Country Gentleman. A fine variety, small cob, kernels very deep, sweet and tender while in the milk, but gets hard and tough if allowed to remain on the stalks too long.....	.15	.40	5.00
Mammoth Sweet. The ears are sixteen to eighteen rowed and often twelve inches long, being the largest sweet corn grown. The ears are very sweet and tender. It will be found a valuable sort for home or market use. The long stalks make the finest of fodder .....	.15	.35	4.50
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. The standard sort for main crop. The ears are fourteen to twenty rowed and measure seven to eight inches in length. Our stock has been carefully grown and will be found to be very sweet, tender and productive.....	.15	.35	4.50

CORN—Indian or Field—(*Indianer oder Feld*)

In drills use 2 to 3 bushels per acre.

The culture of field corn is too well known to need any description.

Except where noted, any of the following sorts can be supplied at the rate of \$5.00 per bu. (56 lbs.)
Write for prices on larger quantities.

Early Huron Dent. This sort is considered the earliest yellow corn grown. Ears good size; fodder medium; cob very thin.

WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT. Large, deep grained ears, kernels of a bright lemon-yellow with white cap. An early variety that has given good satisfaction in Northern Ohio, being a heavy yielder and sure cropper.

SIBLEY'S PRIDE OF THE NORTH. An extra early variety with twelve to fourteen rows. Bears close planting. An abundant yielder, and sure to ripen even in our shortest seasons.

Improved Leaming. A large standard sort and as late as may be planted to be assured of a crop. Cob red, very long and thin. Kernels long and of a deep orange color.

CLARK'S CUBAN GIANT ENSILAGE. This Ohio grown corn will be found vastly superior to the old-style Southern grown sorts where a heavy growth suitable for Ensilage is wanted. It will produce a maximum of fodder and mature in our shortest seasons. It is sweet and tender and a remarkable milk producer. Market Price

Rice Pop Corn. Per $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. or 20 lbs. of ears..... per lb. 20c

ENSILAGE—In large quantities will make special price.

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS—(*Ackersalat*)

Grown for use as salad. Sow very early in spring in rows a foot apart. In six or eight weeks it is ready for use. For early spring use, sow in September, and when cold weather sets in, cover with litter, and winter over like spinach.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.

Large Round Leaved.

Large-seeded. A variety most generally sown..... \$.05 \$.20 \$.60 \$ 2.00

CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS—(*Kresse*)

Used for salads and garnishing. Sow in April in rows a foot apart, the plants to be 4 to 6 inches apart 05 .10 .15 1.00

WATER CRESS—(*Brunnen Kresse*)

A perennial aquatic plant. It is introduced by setting roots or sowing seed about mid-summer in beds prepared at the edge of slow-running water. It is used as a salad in early springtime.



Corn Salad

True Water Cress..... Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$.05 \$.60 \$ 2.00

CUCUMBER—(*Gurke*)

Use one ounce for 50 hills.

The largest yield of fruit will be found on soil well enriched with animal manure of some kind, pulverized sheep manure answering very well.

To obtain early cucumbers and at the same time avoid most of the annoyance of the striped bug, it is a good plan to plant the seed about the first of May in frames without much bottom heat. Small pots may be plunged into the soil, in frames and a few seeds planted in each, or small sods, turned over, may be placed close together in the frames, and a few seeds placed in each. In three or four weeks these may be transplanted into open ground, each piece of sod being set into hills three or four feet apart each way. If transplanted in the evening and one watering given, the plants will not droop. The seeds may be planted in the hills late in May, making the crop somewhat later. For pickles plant during the last two weeks in June.

Frequent dusting with tobacco dust, or Slug Shot will be found beneficial in keeping the plants free from invasions of the striped beetle.

Pick the fruit as soon as it is large enough, as the vines will cease bearing if it is allowed to ripen. When gathering the pickles be careful not to mar them else they will not keep very well.

DAVIS PERFECT. This variety is proving an excellent one for Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb. outside culture as well as for under glass. It is of a dark glossy green, often 12 inches in length, very tender and is of fine quality. \$.05 \$.20 \$.60 \$ 1.75

IMPROVED WHITE-SPINED. The best variety grown. The sort most generally used both for forcing and open air culture; of medium length, dark-green color, crisp, and of excellent flavor. Our strain of White Spine has been grown for us by one of the best growers in the east for many years and is second to none... \$.05 .20 .60 1.75

EXTRA LONG GREEN. A well-known late variety, producing cucumbers about 12 inches long; good deep color, flavor excellent... .05 .20 .60 1.75

Jersey Pickling. An excellent sort for pickling; very productive... .05 .15 .50 1.50

CUCUMBER—(Continued)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
BOSTON PICKLING. A very productive and popular variety for pickles. The fruits are bright green, short, thick, smooth and symmetrical. The best of its kind.....	\$.05	\$.20	\$.60	\$1.75
Japan Climbing. Good under glass or in the open ground. A fine sort for home use.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
West India Gherkin. A small prickly fruit used for pickling.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Telegraph. Used for hot-houses and frames; free-bearing, long and handsome .....	.25			

DANDELION—(*Pardeblum*)

The dandelion is a hardy perennial which makes a very desirable early spring salad. Sow the seed early in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 15 to 18 inches apart. Weed frequently during the summer, and the next spring the leaves will be fit to use. The flavor is very much improved, if the leaves are blanched, the bitter taste being much reduced. This may be done by covering with boards or leaves and litter for a time to exclude the light. It is served like lettuce and is considered a very wholesome salad. Most popular when cooked as greens in the spring.

Improved Thick-Leaved. The best variety, and the kind generally used	\$.10	\$ 1.00
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EGG PLANT—(*Eierpflanze*)

One ounce will produce 1000 to 2000 plants.

Egg plants require a light warm soil, and being very delicate and tender, must not be set out too early. They require a high temperature at all times. Sow in hot-bed about last of April, with good, steady bottom heat, and delay in transplanting until such time in June as is necessary to avoid a temperature much below 70 degrees. Set two or three feet apart each way, according to the nature of the soil, more room being needed if the soil is very fertile. A delicious vegetable when properly cooked.

Pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE.

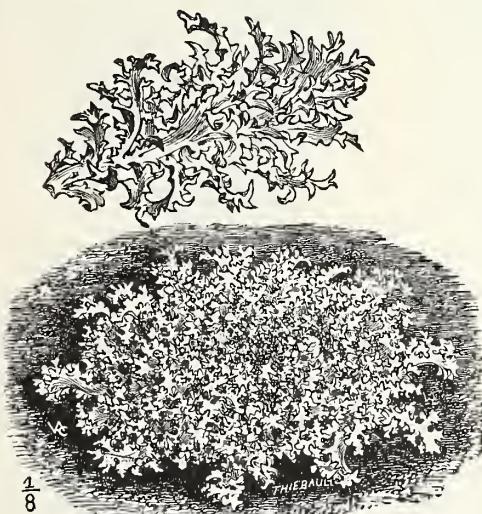
The best for general culture, and a leading market variety; fruit large, oval or heart-shaped.....

\$.10 \$.70 \$ 2.25

Started plants ready end of May.



$\frac{1}{5}$



White Curled Endive.



Purple Egg Plant.

ENDIVE—(*Endivien*)

One ounce will sow 300 feet.

For early use, sow early in April or May, but as it is mostly used quite late in autumn, it will be in time if not sown before June or July. When large enough, transplant in rows fifteen inches apart, setting the plants eight or ten inches apart. When of full size, tie all the leaves into a loose bunch at the middle, a few heads at a time as needed. In a few weeks it will be ready for use.

Pkt. Oz. ¼ Lb. Lb.

White Curled. Light green, almost white.....

\$.05 \$.20 \$.60 \$ 2.00

Green Curled. Nicely curled, dark green.....

.05 .20 .60 2.00

Green Broad Leaf Batavian. Leaves broad and smooth, like lettuce; an excellent kind

.05 .20 .60 2.00

White Broad Leaf Batavian. The best of all, bleaching very easily.....

.05 .20 .60 2.00

French Endive. (Witloof Chicory.) One of the most delicious salad plants. Sow the seed in June in drills 10 inches apart and allow to grow until November. Then take them up, trim the tops to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the crown and the roots a trifle. Heel-in in boxes or in a cold frame or under the greenhouse benches, covering a few inches with soil and manure. Sprouts will start, if kept in a warm place, and they will be nicely blanched ready for cutting in about four to six weeks.....

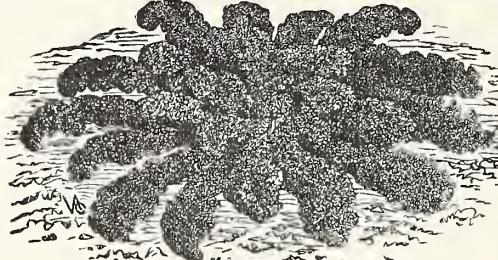
.05 .40 1.25

KALE or BORECOLE—(*Blaetter oder Krausskohl*)

One ounce will produce about 5,000 plants.

Sow early in May, in a prepared bed, and transplant in June, setting and cultivating in the same manner as cabbage. A strong soil, well manured, is required. The many varieties of Borecole are all most delicious—more delicate in flavor than cabbage, the quality being improved after a light frost.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Lb.



Extra Fine Dwarf Scotch Kale

Dwarf Curled Extra Fine Scotch. A hardy, green, nicely curled, dwarf-growing variety, and is the sort most generally sown. If the seed is sown in the spring, and the plants well thinned out, they may be cut at any time during the fall and winter. For spring cutting, as spinach, sow in drills in September.....

\$05 \$30 \$90 \$3.00

Dwarf Siberian. A choice variety for fall sowing.....

.05 .20 .60 2.00

Tall Scotch. A tall-growing variety, large and very curly.....

.05 .35 1.00 3.50

KOHLRABI—(*Kohlrabi*)

Sow in May or June, in rows about eighteen inches apart, and thin out the plants to about four inches in a row. Ordinary soil, with a moderate amount of fertilizing is all that is required to grow Kohlrabi. This vegetable appears to be intermediate between turnip and cabbage, and has to a certain extent the flavor of both. The bulb that forms upon the stem, just above the ground, is fit to use when about half grown; when mature, it becomes hard and fibrous. It is boiled and served like turnips.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.

Early White Vienna. The variety most in demand, greenish-white outside, with clear white flesh.....

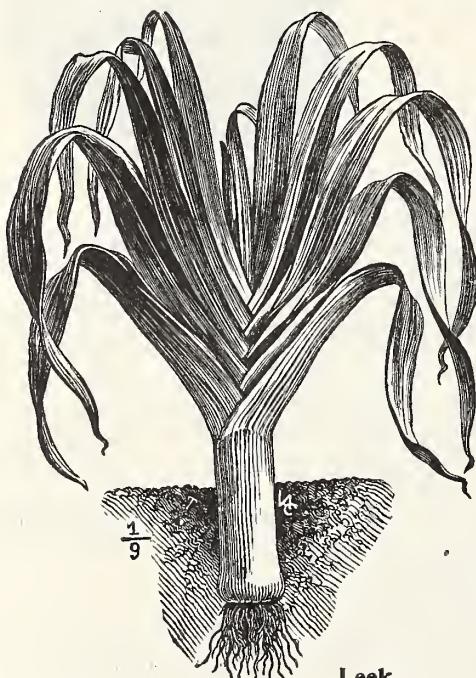
\$05 \$30 \$90 \$3.00

Early Purple Vienna. Does not differ from the Early White, except skin is bluish purple.....

.05 .30 .90 3.00



White Vienna Kohl Rabi.



Leek

LEEK—(*Lauch*)

One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

Leeks require very rich, mellow soil, and a liberal dressing of well composted manure. Sow the seed in April in rows a foot apart, and transplant when from 6 to 8 inches high, probably in May or even as late as July. Land that has borne an early crop of peas, cabbage, etc., can thus be made of use for a second crop, but additional manure should be applied before setting out the Leeks. They should be set quite deep, and in rows about fifteen inches apart with six inches between the plants.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.

London Flag. A long-growing variety; easily blanched. \$05 \$35 \$1.00 \$3.50

Monstrous Carentan. An extra large variety; very hardy and tender.....

.05 .35 1.00 3.50

Large Rouen. A short, very heavy sort; a favorite with market gardeners

LETTUCE—(*Lattich Salat*)

One ounce will produce about 3000 plants

Of all the salad plants, lettuce easily takes the lead, and no garden is worthy the name without its lettuce bed. It has few, if any, insect enemies, and flourishes throughout the spring and summer months. Drouth and hot weather are its principal drawbacks, as during such periods it inclines to run to seed.

Seed may be sown in February and March, not much bottom heat being required. The plants may be set out as early as the ground can be worked, as light frosts will not injure them. Set in rows, about eighteen inches apart, leaving eight or ten inches between the plants.

An application of Nitrate of Soda dissolved in water at the rate of 1 oz. to 3 gallons of water every 10 days to 2 weeks will prove a wonderful stimulant. Nitro-Fertil also may be applied successfully to leaf crops.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.	
Early Curled Silesia. An old favorite, very tender and finely curled...	\$.05	\$.20	\$.40	\$1.50	
Way a Head. A wonderfully fine early sort of handsome appearance and best quality. It is a sure header and solid; suitable for planting as an extra early. The outer leaves are a light green, while the inner are a rich light yellow.....	.05	.30	1.00	3.00	
GRAND RAPIDS. This sort heads the list as a forcing lettuce. Something similar to the Black-Seeded Simpson, but with a smoother leaf. Matures quickly, forming a large loose cluster of crisp leaves of fine flavor. Very popular as a forcing sort, but grows nicely outdoors....	.05	.25	.75	2.50	
Improved Black-Seeded Simpson. An early rapid growing, very tender curled variety, not intended for heading, but for its abundance of tender leaves. Good for forcing or out-door culture. An excellent hot-weather sort.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50	



Hanson Lettuce.

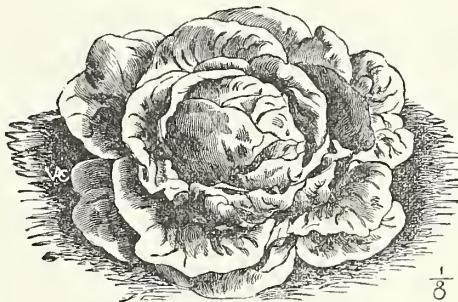
door culture, making a solid head like cabbage, and standing the heat remarkably well. This variety, when sown in September or October, is hardy enough to stand most of our winters.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
KENDEL'S EXCELSIOR HEAD. A variety that has proven to be a very fine sort for private use. Makes a large, close head; very light green color; very tender, and fine flavor.....	.05	.25	.75	2.50

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
NEW HANSON. A light-colored slightly curled, rapidly growing sort, being at all times tender and of excellent flavor; by far the best for the kitchen garden, standing the heat well, and being slow to seed..	\$.05	\$.20	\$.50	\$1.75

Salamander. An extra large light-colored variety, forming a compact head, white inside. An excellent heat and drought resisting sort....	.05	.20	.50	1.50
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Brown Dutch. A dark, brown-spotted variety, remarkable for its hardiness05	.20	.50	1.50
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TRIANON SELF-CLOSING COS. (Roumaine or Celery Lettuce.) The finest of all the Cos sorts, resisting warm weather. This French sort has a peculiar upright growth and a decidedly fine flavor.	.05	.25	.75	2.50
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Frankfort Head Lettuce.

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
BOSTON MARKET or Tennis Ball. An early heading variety, making small, compact heads. Used wholly for forcing.....	.05	.20	.50	1.75
Large Boston. A fine strain for forcing under glass; very large, solid heads .....	.05	.20	.50	1.75
FRANKFORT HEAD. Our own stock. This is one of the best of all heading kinds for out-				



Trianon Cos Lettuce.

MELON—WATERMELON—(*Wasermelone*)

Plant one ounce to every 30 hills.

Melons of all sorts should be planted on rather a light sandy loam, a gentle slope toward the south being desirable. Make hills about eight feet apart each way, and put in each a good shovelful of well composted manure, press it down and cover with earth. Upon each hill plant six or eight seeds about half an inch deep. The middle of May is early enough for planting in open ground, but the crop may be forwarded by planting in frames, as directed for cucumbers. Three plants should be left to grow in each hill. Destroy bugs and cultivate in the same manner as for cucumbers.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
ICE CREAM. Ferry's Peerless. Medium size; oblong; color light green; seeds white; flesh crimson; very sweet, rich and excellent flavor .....	.05	\$.10	\$.30	\$1.00
KLECKLEY'S SWEETS. Sometimes called the "Sweetest of All" melons. A most desirable kind for the home, it being of large size, oblong in form, with a dark green skin and thin rind. The flesh is a bright scarlet and crisp; solid to the heart. Early, and of the finest flavor and quality.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Mountain Sweet. An old favorite; form rather long; color dark green; seeds dark; a very solid melon, sweet and crisp, early and productive .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
SWEET HEART. Large handsome, oval fruits of a mottled green. Thin rind. Very productive. Flesh of a bright red, very tender and sweet. An excellent shipper.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Tom Watson. A very long and large fruit of a dark glossy green. Skin tough though thin, making it a fine shipping sort. Dark red flesh of splendid texture and flavor. A little later than the other sorts .....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Citron, for Preserving. For preserves only; is very hardy and productive; a late keeper.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25

MELON—MUSKMELON—(*Zucker Melone*)

One ounce will plant 50 hills.

Muskmelons are cultivated in the same way as described for watermelons, except that the hills may stand closer together; six feet each way is the proper distance.



Hackensack Melon.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
EXTRA EARLY NUTMEG. A small but very prolific netted melon of fine flavor and quality. One of the earliest and best green fleshed sorts..	\$.05	\$.20	\$.60	\$2.00
Extra Early Hackensack. A round variety with light green flesh. They ripen with the earliest and are very productive and popular for the market. Deeply ribbed, coarsely netted..	.05	.15	.40	1.50
ROCKY FORD. (Netted Gem.) This is the variety that has made muskmelons become so popular. A very desirable medium early sort, oval, finely netted and but slightly ribbed. Green fleshed, very sweet and delicious .....	.05	.15	.35	1.25
Hackensack, or Turk's Cap. A very desirable sort, much in demand to grow as a main crop; large size; round shape deeply ribbed; roughly netted; flesh green, very sweet.....	.05	.15	.35	1.25
Emerald Gem. Very early salmon fleshed variety. Slightly flattened; ribbed but slightly netted. A small sort, but with thick delicious flesh .....	.05	.20	.50	1.75
OSAGE. One of the finest late, large salmon-fleshed varieties. Does particularly well on sandy soil. Fruits are cocoanut-shaped, dark green and finely netted. They are of uniformly good quality, very sweet and spicy in flavor. A very popular variety.....	.05	.15	.40	1.50
Paul Rose. A productive, oval, orange-yellow melon adapted for growing on heavy soils. Has a fine grained flesh of excellent flavor .....	.05	.15	.40	1.50
TIP TOP. A rather late, shallow ribbed and netted sort, light green in color. The flesh is a deep salmon and of fine quality. Very sweet. Oval in shape and of good size. Gives excellent satisfaction .....	.05	.20	.50	1.75

MUSTARD—(*Senf*)

The green leaves are used as a salad or cut and boiled as spinach. Sow as early in the spring as the soil permits in drills 18 inches apart covering about one-half inch. Water freely. For succession sow every few weeks during the summer. The seed is largely used for mixing with pickles and for preserving vinegar. Ground it appears as the mustard of commerce.

Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Lb.

White English. The most common sort..... \$10 \$30 \$1.00
Brown. Seed dark instead of white like the preceding10 .30 1.00

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Use one brick to every 10 sq. ft.

The culture of mushrooms is becoming a large and lucrative business. The locations for producing them are so numerous that almost anyone can, with a little care and trouble, successfully raise mushrooms for market, and thus add considerably to the proceeds of the garden or green-house. Under the green-house benches, in cellars, old hot-beds and under bank barns, the conditions are usually the most favorable, the principal essentials being rich soil and an even temperature, ranging from 55 degrees to 70 degrees Fahr.

Fresh horse manure left in a heap until the high temperature is reduced, well mixed with one-fourth its bulk of good garden soil, and packed to a depth of twelve inches, will make a suitable bed in which to plant the spawn. If the temperature is higher than 78 degrees Fahr., it is best to wait with the planting until the bed has cooled off sufficiently.

It is advisable to expose the dry spawn to a moderate moisture for a few days, to insure a safer and more rapid growth. Break the spawn into pieces the size of a black walnut, and plant six inches apart. After twelve days cover the bed with an inch or two of soil made fine, and water with luke-warm water when the beds become a little dry. The mushrooms appear in the course of six to eight weeks.

The yield may be prolonged by watering with liquid manure, and adding a little salt or saltpetre occasionally. A pamphlet giving minute directions, mailed for a 2c stamp.

We always try to secure the best Mushroom Spawn on the market, but we never had so many favorable reports on any as we have had on Pure Culture Spawn. It produces creamy white mushrooms uniformly large and in astonishing quantities. Even if you are having good results it will pay to try this new spawn because it will produce mushrooms that will be all of the same variety, and uniform in size and color. This is brought about by using spores from ripe mushrooms instead of the wild spawn as has been done heretofore, in making Mushroom Spawn for the market.

This American or Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn is far superior to French or English Spawns.

Pure Culture Spawn. In bricks, 35c each; 3 bricks, \$1.00; carriage extra.

Write for prices on large quantities.

OKRA, or GUMBO—(*Essbarer Hibiscus*)

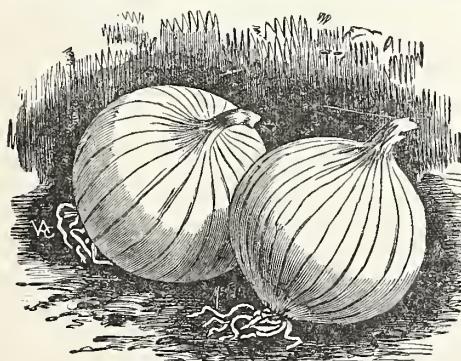
The young seed pods are used in soups, stews, catsups, etc., and are especially esteemed in the South. The pods are most palatable when from one to three inches long.

Sown in June, in drills—the dwarf variety about two feet apart, the tall sort three feet, and one inch deep. Thin out the plants to from eighteen to twenty-four inches, according to variety.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Lb.

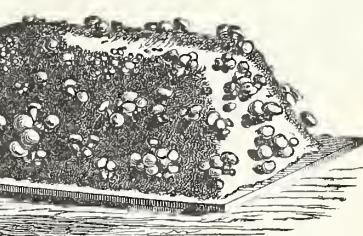
Long Green. A tall sort, pale green..... \$05 \$10 \$30 \$1.00

White Velvet. Pods round and smooth. Best sort05 .10 .30 1.00



Large White Globe Onion.

Egyptian, Winter or Top Onions. A hardy onion, planted in August and pulled when large enough, either in fall or early spring. Makes no bulb and is used only for bunching. Price on request.



Mushrooms.

ONION SETS

Plant the Bottom Sets as early in spring as convenient, to obtain early green onions, but they may be set any time up to June 1st. Set in rows a foot apart and three or four inches between them in the row, if large onions are wanted and one inch apart if only for green onions.

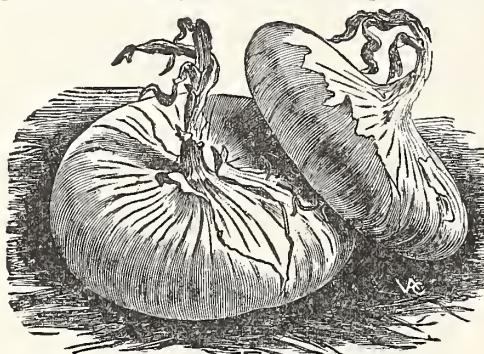
White Bottom Sets. Good for general use; mild flavor. Price on request.

Yellow Bottom Sets. Not as mild in flavor as the white variety otherwise as good. Price on request..

Market Price.

ONION—(*Zwiebel*)

The onion crop is perhaps next in importance to cabbage. Although an expensive vegetable to cultivate, it is usually a very profitable crop. Much depends upon the selection and preparation of the ground, the quality of the seed, the quantity and value of the fertilizers, the time of sowing, and the care bestowed upon the growing crop. Much also depends upon the season. A long, cold rain after sowing often causes failure of the seed to germinate well; or severe drought in early summer may cause the crop to blight. Nevertheless success is the rule, and with proper care, a crop of from four to five hundred or more bushels per acre may be reasonably expected.



Giant White Tripoli Onion.

inch deep. If a seed drill is used, it should be provided with a good roller to press the earth upon the seed, particularly if the earth is very dry. Sow as early as possible; a few days delay often makes a marked difference in the crop. Unless the plants stand very thick together, they need not be thinned out very much, if any, as onions will crowd each other and find room to grow.

NEVER ALLOW THE WEEDS TO GET AHEAD OF THE YOUNG PLANTS; the weeds must receive early attention. Use a scuffle or wheel hoe between the rows, and pull out the weeds not reached by the hoe. When the tops are all down and the onions well formed, they may be pulled and left on the ground to dry, unless the weather be unfavorable. It is well known that our onion seed is the very best that can be obtained anywhere, and will give the best possible results in this climate.

Sow one ounce to 100 feet of row.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.

Large Red Wethersfield. A very large flat red onion; the most desirable of the red sorts; a late variety for winter use.....	.05	.30	\$.90	\$3.00
Southport Red Globe. Large red globe-shaped; very desirable.....	.05	.30	\$.90	3.00
WHITE SILVERSKIN. Very early; rather flat in shape; mild flavor; does not keep as well as the yellow and red varieties; extensively used for pickles when of proper size.....	.05	.40	1.25	4.00
White Globe. Quality similar to last named sort, but of globe-shape; rather larger and a better keeper; also grown for pickles.....	.05	.40	1.25	4.00
Giant White Tripoli. Large flat variety; grows very rapidly; sweet and mild in flavor, an excellent variety for early bunching.....	.10	.....	.....	.....
White Barletta. A small flattened white extra early Italian sort. Generally used for pickles as the bulbs are a fine silvery white. When sown for pickles double quantity of seed is required.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PRIZETAKER, OR YELLOW GLOBE SPANISH. It is of immense size, with thin yellow skin, pure white in flesh, fine grain, mild in flavor.....	.05	.35	1.00	3.50

If started in hot beds and transplanted later, this sort will grow to immense size.

Very desirable for fall or early winter use.

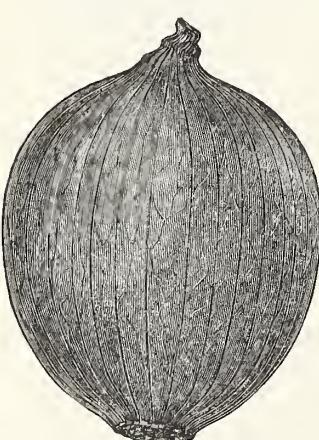
Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.

Yellow Globe Danvers. The standard variety for this section. Makes a large onion with small neck; ripens early and very uniformly; good keeper and yields well05	.30	\$.90	\$3.00
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YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.

LAKE COUNTY STRAIN. The demand for this type has so increased that we now have it grown for us under contract by one of the most careful growers in Lake Co. It is giving excellent satisfaction in size, color, shape and keeping qualities.....

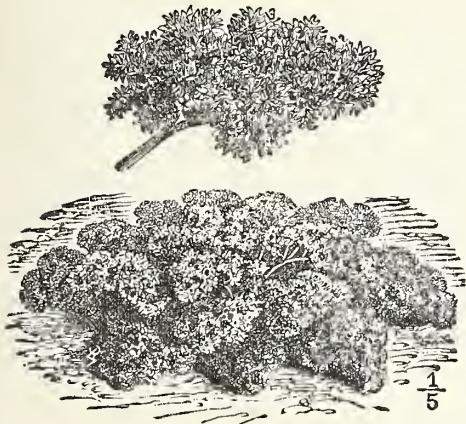
.05 .35 1.00 3.50



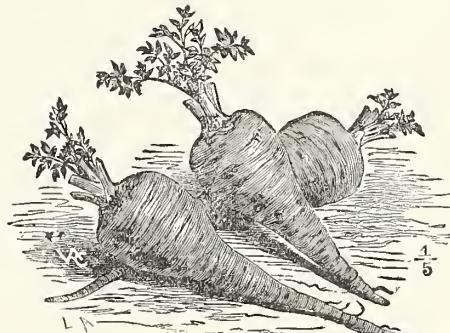
Yellow Globe Danvers
Lake County Strain.

In large lots of one variety of Onion Seed, a liberal discount will be made.

PARSLEY—(*Petersilie*)



Extra Double Curled Parsley.



Hamburg Large Rooted Parsley.

Parsley seed germinates very slowly, taking two to four weeks to come up; hence, if wanted early, sow as early as possible. Make the rows twelve to fourteen inches apart. Thin out to three or four inches or transplant to that distance. Can be sown in hot-beds in February, or later in open ground. Later in autumn place frames over some of the plants to lengthen out the season of cutting. For garnishing purposes nothing equals parsley; it is also used in salads, soups, etc. Any good soil is suitable for growing it.

Note.—If you have trouble to make the seed germinate, put a board on the row, until it is up.

Sow one ounce to every 150 feet of drill.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Plain Leaved. A sort not much curled; much used in soups, etc., rather stronger in flavor than the other kind.....	.05	\$.15	\$.40	\$1.25

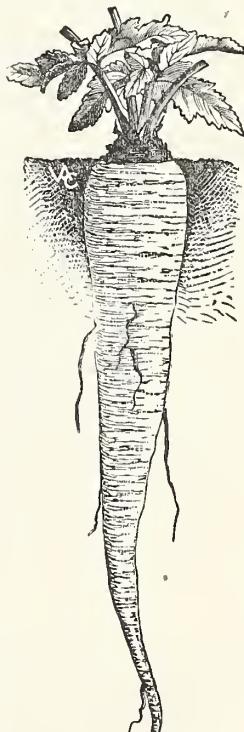
EXTRA DOUBLE CURLED. A choice variety, well curled; in common use for general crop. The best for garnishing..	.05	.15	.50	1.50
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Hamburg, Large Rooted. A rooted variety, the roots of which are used in winter; good in flavoring soups or stews. It can be kept all winter in the cellar, covered with sand.....	.05	.15	.50	1.50
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PARSNIP—(*Pastinak*)

Sow an ounce to 200 feet of drill.

Sow in April or early in May, as parsnips require long seasons to mature. After the ground has been deeply tilled and made fine, the seed should be sown in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart and half an inch deep, and thinned out so that the roots will not crowd each other. Hoe and cultivate deeply, to keep down the weeds. Parsnips, besides being used to a large extent as a winter vegetable, make also an excellent root upon which to fatten cattle and swine, there being sections of the country where it is the only root used for that purpose. They may be dug in the autumn and stored for winter; but if left in the ground till the following spring, they are much improved in flavor. Sow a liberal quantity of seed, as from its nature it does not always come well.



Parsnip.

Sugar or Hollow Crown. The variety most in use and best adapted to this section; long, smooth and free from coarse roots.....	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.	
		\$.05	\$.20	\$.60	\$2.00

PEAS—(*Erbseen*)

Plant one pint to 50 feet of drill.

No one who plants a vegetable garden thinks of doing so without peas, and they are relied upon by almost every market gardener, as they bring early and usually very profitable returns, besides permitting the land to be occupied by a second crop. Celery, squash, melons, sweet corn, and various other crops, may be grown after peas. The cultivation of peas requires only ordinary care, but we would call particular attention to the fact that success depends in a great measure upon the quality of the seed; and as a rule, the gardener who thinks it economy to purchase peas where he can obtain them at the lowest figure finds that he has made an expensive mistake when he gathers his crop.

The dwarf varieties require a rich soil, and liberal manuring; the other sorts need only ordinary cultivation. Peas are very hardy and succeed best under low temperature. The early, round smooth varieties should be sown as early as possible in the spring, while the more tender, wrinkled sorts do better if planted after the ground has become warmer. Sow in drills two or three feet apart, according to the height of the variety planted, and not less than four inches deep. A pint will plant a row of fifty feet. Make the furrows deep enough to allow room for the manure, which is usually scattered along the bottom. It is safer not to have the seed in direct contact with the manure. Successive plantings need not be made, several varieties which naturally succeed each other in their time for ripening may be planted at the same time, in this way securing a constant succession of this choice vegetable. If desired, dwarf varieties, which require no brushing can be selected.

Extra Early Varieties

	Pkt.	Pt.	Peck	Bu.
KENDEL'S FIRST OF ALL. This Pea is the result of many years' careful selection. It leads the list of extra earlies for earliness, productiveness, size of pod and quality of flavor. It is uniform in growth and ripening, and free from rogues or runners to a marked degree. Our best gardeners prefer it to any other of this class	\$.15	\$.35	\$ 4.00	\$ 15.00
Kendel's Extra Early Sugar. A sweet, wrinkled pea coming in only a few days after First of All. Pods medium size and well filled; an average yielder. Vines 2 feet. The best early to plant for home use . . . . .	.15	.30	3.75	14.00
PIONEER A very hardy wrinkled sort suitable for early planting. Pods are large and well filled resembling the Telephone. The peas are large and of splendid quality which they retain for a long period. Vines grow two feet . . . . .	.15	.60	.....	.....
Little Marvel. One of the newer sorts that is finding many friends because of its excellent qualities. Very early and productive. Vines grow 18 inches tall and bear pods nearly three inches long well filled with peas of a fine flavor . . . . .	.15	.50	6.50	.....
Bliss' American Wonder. An excellent dwarf wrinkled variety; does better on sand than clay. Vines one foot . . . . .	.15	.40	5.50	.....
NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. Vines very vigorous, growing about one foot high; pods larger than American Wonder, and more prolific; flavor excellent. The leading early wrinkled variety . . . . .	.15	.40	5.50	.....
Laxtonian. This is the largest early sort grown. The dark green pods are almost four inches long, similar to Gradus in shape. The vines are 18 inches tall and are very prolific. Worthy of a trial . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....

Second Early and Later Varieties

MCLEAN'S ADVANCER. This variety takes the lead as a second early market pea. Pods are long and uniform, maturing well together, the crop closely following the early varieties; vine 2 feet	\$.15	\$.35	\$ 4.00	\$ 15.00
Champion of England. One of the best known of the older varieties. A tall-growing, green, wrinkled sort of excellent quality; pod medium; peas large, vine about five feet. An abundant cropper . . . . .	.15	.50	.....	.....
Dwarf Telephone. A medium late semi-dwarf sort on the Stratagem order. Large handsome pods of excellent quality. Deserves more general planting . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....

PEAS—Continued

	Pkt.	Pt.	Peck	Bu.
IMPROVED STRATAGEM. The most desirable late dwarf variety. Blue wrinkled; requires no brush; exceedingly large, well-filled pods; very sweet. Ripens at the same time as the Champions, and fully equal to them in quality; height one and a half foot. Should not be planted too early, being liable to rot in cold ground.....	\$.15	\$5.0	\$6.50	.....
TELEPHONE. A tall-growing, blue wrinkled pea of most remarkable vigor, producing twelve to eighteen well-filled pods of enormous size; quality excellent; height about four feet. The leading tall late variety.....	.15	.40	5.50	18.00
Dwarf Gray Sugar. (Edible Pods.) This is the leading sort of this class of peas. The pods are large, broad and very stringless. The flavor is of the best. Pods may be eaten when young in the same manner as snap-beans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada Field Peas. These smooth peas are much used for feeding stock. When dry they make good pigeon feed.....	.15	.....	.....	.....

PEPPER—(*Spanisher Pfeffer*)

Sow one ounce for each 2,000 plants.

Peppers are most largely used for seasoning meats and vegetables as well as for salads and mangoes. They are also used for making chow chow and chili sauce.

Their culture is the same as for Egg Plant and require the same treatment.

Sow the seed in March or April in the hot-bed, or in May in the open ground. When about 3 inches high transplant into light warm soil eighteen inches each way.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
SWEET MOUNTAIN. (Bull Nose.) A very large thick-fleshed variety, slightly pungent when cooked. Deep green when young; bright crimson when ripe.....	\$.10	\$.75	.....	.....
Long Red Cayenne. A long slender sort with strong pungent flesh. Fruit about four inches in length. The Cayenne pepper of commerce .....	.10	.75	.....	.....
Red Chili. Bright red when ripe and strongly pungent. Pods about two inches long, one-half inch in diameter. Tapers to a sharp point. Used for pepper or Tabasco sauce.....	.10	.75	.....	.....

CHINESE GIANT.

The largest known. Thick sweet flesh. The best sweet sort for stuffing as man-

goes

.10 \$.90

NEOPOLITAN .10 .70 2.00 7.00

Ruby Giant. A large handsome variety, 4 to 6 inches long. Much thicker flesh and milder than the Ruby King it replaces

.10 .80

Spanish Mammoth.

Six inches long and two inches thick. Very prolific and sweet. An excellent sort

.10 1.00



Chinese Giant Pepper.

Plants ready in May.

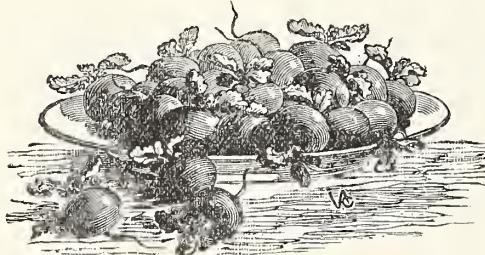
PUMPKIN—(*Kuerbis*)

Use one ounce to 30 hills.

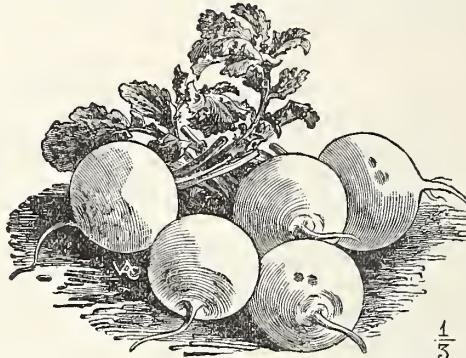
Pumpkins are chiefly grown as food for stock. They are also esteemed for culinary purposes—for the good old-fashioned pumpkin pie. A good method of planting is to put one seed with every other hill in every other row when planting field corn. In this way good crops of pumpkins are secured with slight labor and expense.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Calhoun. Skin dark cream color; flesh deep salmon, fine grain and remarkably thick. Used for pies.....		\$.05	\$.20	\$.60
Cushaw. Long green solid neck, crooked like the Summer Crook-neck Squash. Skin yellow with green stripes. Flesh thick and of fine flavor. A good keeper. Excellent for pies.....		.05	.20	.60
SWEET OR SUGAR. A handsome deep orange yellow. Small in size but of the best flavor for pies. Fine grained and sweet.....		.05	.15	.40
Connecticut Field. The common yellow pumpkin in general use. Grown chiefly for feeding stock.....			.15	.40
				1.25

RADISH—(*Rettig*)



Early Scarlet Turnip Radish.



Stuttgart Giant Summer Turnip Radish.

Sow one ounce of seed to each 100 feet of drill.

Radishes are at their best only when grown quickly and successive sowings should be made during the season to insure a good supply. Choose the variety best adapted for the season.

Sow in hot beds from January to middle of April, after which seed can safely be sown outside in rich mellow soil. Sow only thick enough to make thinning unnecessary. An application of Nitrate of Soda can be used to hasten the crop.

Sow the forcing sorts early, the summer kinds as the weather gets hot, and for winter sow the late sorts in July and August as these grow best during the cool autumn months.

NOTE: Wormy radishes are easily prevented by sowing a rather liberal quantity of Tobacco Dust in the bottom of the furrow before sowing the seed.

Price 5c per pound.

Round or Turnip-Rooted Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Extra Early Deep Scarlet. An excellent deep red sort used principally for forcing, it being a very rapid grower.....		\$.05	\$.20	\$.60
Vick's Scarlet Globe. A first class radish for forcing or first sowing outdoors. Grows a small top. Very attractive.....		.05	.20	.60
French Breakfast or Early Scarlet, Olive Shaped, White Tipped. Oval in form; handsome scarlet; white tip; used for forcing or in the garden.....		.05	.20	.60
EARLY SCARLET TURNIP. A good-sized, good-colored radish of excellent quality. One of the very best for out-door culture.....		.05	.20	.60
Early White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip. Like the above but with a white tip. Well adapted to forcing or out-door culture.....		.05	.20	.60
CRIMSON GIANT. Radishes uniform size and color; very large and solid and a fine variety for the garden.....		.05	.20	.60
Early White Turnip. Another sort for early use; round in form and of clear white color.....		.05	.20	.60
STUTTGART GIANT SUMMER TURNIP. Very large pure white sort for summer sowing. Firm and crisp. Can be stored for early winter use.....		.05	.20	.60
				2.00

RADISH—Continued

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
BURPEE'S SURPRISE. A yellowish-brown variety with crisp white flesh; for hot weather planting . . . . .	.05	.20	.60	\$2.00

Long-Rooted Varieties

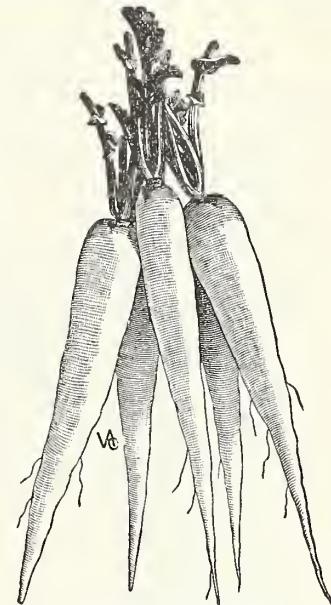
LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP.

The standard variety of the long red sorts; used either in forcing or in open air culture..

Glass Radish (Cincinnati Market). Long bright pink, white-tipped; flesh transparent; always crisp and brittle.....

WHITE ICICLE. An extra early, long variety suitable for forcing or open ground; retains its crispness until of large size....

LONG WHITE LADY FINGER. A long, pure white variety, of excellent quality and attractive appearance



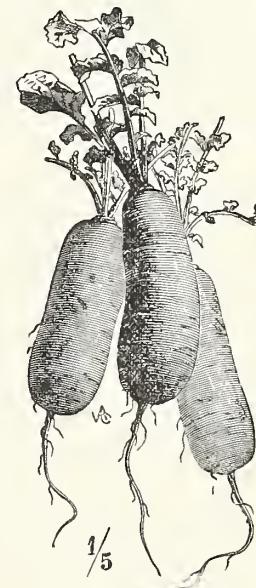
Early Long White
Lady-Finger Radish.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Long Black Fall or Spanish. A late and hardy sort for winter use. The roots are long, thick and almost black in color. The flesh is firm and white and decidedly pungent though well flavored. Grows seven to nine inches long and two to three inches thick

ROUND BLACK FALL or SPANISH. A very large nearly round sort, otherwise like the above

Scarlet China Winter. A well-known rose-colored sort for late use and one of the best. The roots are half-long, thicker at the bottom than at the top. Flesh white, firm and pungent..



Scarlet China
Winter Radish.

RHUBARB—(*Rhabarber*)

This is one of the most palatable of the early spring vegetables, it furnishing an abundance of leaf-stalks that make those delicious pies. Grown from seed it requires at least four years to reach a pulling state, but from roots we sell one can get considerable the second year.

Pkt. Oz. 1/4 Lb. Lb.

Victoria. The variety in general use for the market; yields immense crops

\$.05 \$.25 \$.75 \$2.25

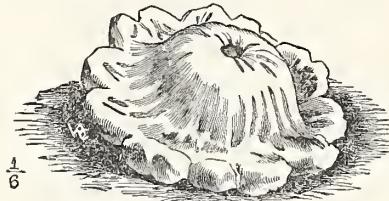
Large Roots of the Victoria variety, 15c each; per dozen, \$1.50; per hundred, \$10.00

SQUASH—(*Speise Kuerbis*)

Use one ounce for 40 hills of early, or for 10 hills of late sorts.

Squashes being very tender, should not be planted too early; and, as they make a very rapid growth, they will have ample time to mature if planted after the weather has become settled and warm. Plant in May, after all danger of frost is past. A warm, mellow soil suits them best, and they require a liberal amount of manure, which is best applied direct to the hills. The summer varieties should be planted in hills three or four feet apart each way, and the later sorts about twice this distance. Put eight or ten seeds in each hill, as there is much danger of loss from bugs. Protect against these as directed for cucumber culture. When well grown, thin to three or four plants in each hill.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Lb.



Extra Large Golden Bush.

Boston Marrow. The earliest of the fall sorts, being ready for use very soon after the summer varieties. Rich orange color, good size, excellent flavor.....

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.

DELICIOUS. A fall variety of medium size, usually larger at the flower end than at the stem making it somewhat pyriform although it is quite variable. Generally dark green with a hard shell. Flesh thick, very fine-grained and of a bright yellow color.....

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.

HUBBARD. The standard winter sort and the old favorite. Fruits are of good size, dark green in color and somewhat warted. Flesh is a bright orange yellow, fine-grained and richly flavored.....

.05 .25 .75 2.25

Mammoth Warted Hubbard. Like the old Hubbard in every way but larger and much more warted. A favorite in some localities.....

.05 .25 .75 2.25

ENGLISH VEGETABLE MARROW. A favorite summer squash with the English. Yellow-skinned and white-fleshed, and dryer than Golden Bush.....

.05 .20 .60 2.00

SPINACH—(*Spinat*)

Spinach may be grown on any ordinary soil, and its cultivation is a simple matter. It is grown both as a spring and summer crop. For early use sow in August or September, in drills twelve to fourteen inches apart, using ten pounds of seed per acre. At the approach of cold weather cover lightly with straw or any handy litter. Uncover when the plants begin to make a new growth in spring. For summer use sow early in spring, in same way as above, using less seed. If the plants stand too thick, thin to three or four inches apart. A liberal dressing of good manure should be used. The land can hardly be made too rich.

Use one ounce to each 100 feet of drill.

Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Lb.

Extra Large Round Thick Leaf Spinach. This strain is the very best offered anywhere, and must not be confounded with the cheap spinach with which the market is supplied. It grows a large thick leaf, and will fill the measure quicker and cut more to the acre than any other variety. Sown both in the spring and fall.....

\$1.15 \$4.00 \$1.25

VICTORIA. A fine, very dark green sort that does not incline to run to seed quickly. Very desirable for spring sowing.....

.15 .40 1.25

DUTCH LONG STANDING. A later maturing sort than the others yet one that will stand longer. The leaves are large, dark green and crumpled. Very desirable.....

.15 .40 1.25

NEW ZEALAND SUMMER. Quite unlike other kinds in that it thrives during hot weather and does not run to seed. Plant in April a half-inch deep and a foot apart allowing room for the plants to spread which they ultimately will do, even attaining a diameter of three feet or more. The tips of the branches only are used. A few plants will yield a picking each week from the first of July, which will have a fine flavor if boiled with a slice of bacon. Germination can be hastened by soaking in warm water a few hours.....

.20 .60 2.00

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER—(*Haferwurzel*)

Sow one ounce to 50 feet of drill.

Salsify is a most delicious vegetable. When cooked it has an oyster flavor, hence its name, Vegetable Oyster. The cultivation is precisely the same as directed for parsnips, and it will keep over winter in the ground where grown, in the same way as parsnips.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Lb.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. A large and superior variety, which is used almost exclusively, white-rooted	\$05	\$.35	\$1.00	\$3.50
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TOMATO—(*Liebes Apfel*)

One ounce will produce about 3000 plants.

Sow in hot-beds, with good bottom heat in February or March, and when the plants are two or three inches high transplant into other frames about four or five inches apart each way, or into boxes or single pots which are to remain in the frames. Set the plants out in open ground, not earlier than the last week in May or first of June. Being very tender, they will not bear the least frost. Choose a light sandy, gravelly loam, in a well sheltered situation, and with a southern exposure if possible, as early fruit is desirable. In such a location the plants may be set about three feet apart each way, using a large shovelful of well rotted manure in each hill. On rich soils but little if any manure is necessary.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.

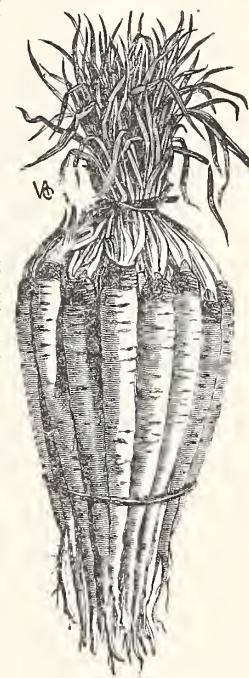
Bonny Best. An early and productive variety. Fruits almost round and borne in profusion. A rich handsome scarlet. Fine out-door and forcing sort.....	\$.05	\$.50	\$1.50	\$5.00
EARLIANA. The earliest, large, smooth red tomato in market. Has been found a desirable extra early sort.....	.05	.50	1.50	4.50
King of the Earlies. A little smoother and perhaps earlier than Earliana.....	.05	.50	1.50	4.50
JUNE PINK. Really a pink Earliana but otherwise much the same.....	.05	.50	1.50	5.00
Acme. Very early and productive. Fruit medium size, of a dark rich red, slightly tinged with purple; very solid and smooth .....	.05	.40	1.25	4.00

Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright. Early and purple in color.....	.05	.50	1.50	5.00
LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY. Purplish pink in color. Ripens evenly, without cracking bears throughout the season, attaining its natural color, even when picked green. Remarkably free from rot and but slightly acid. The best for home use.....	.05	.40	1.25	4.00
Ponderosa. The largest tomato grown; almost seedless. Firm flesh of fine flavor, especially preferred by those wishing a sort quite free from acid. Of a very rank growth and should be grown on a trellis.....	.05	.70	2.00	7.00
Stone. The old standard sort for late canning, being very smooth and firm. A rich bright red. Very smooth and uniform.....	.05	.50	1.50	4.50
Golden Queen. Large, smooth fruits of a handsome golden yellow. They have a fine flavor and are equal in every way to the red sorts. Cut up and used with the red and green of the lettuce one can have a most beautiful salad.....	.05	.40	1.25	4.00
Yellow Plum. A bright, lemon-colored tomato; uniformly oval in shape; small-sized. Used for preserves.....	.05	.50	1.50	5.00
Red Cherry. Small round fruit, resembling cherries in size and shape .....	.05	.40	1.25	4.00

TOBACCO—(*Tabak*)

Started plants ready in May.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. The variety extensively grown in the Northern and Middle States; largely used as cigar wrappers.....	.05	.30	1.00	3.00
Havana. Imported seed; highly flavored variety.....	.05	.40	1.50	4.00



Salsify.

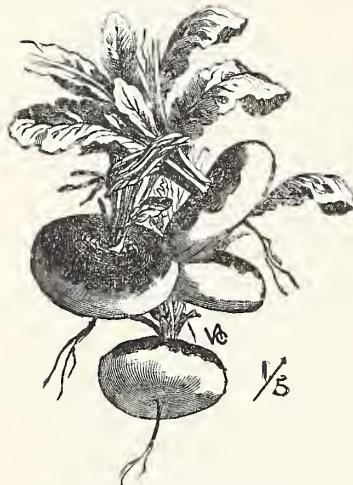
TURNIP—(*Weise Ruebe*)

Sow one ounce for each 100 feet of drill.

Fall turnips may be sown from the first of July till about August tenth, or in favorable seasons even later. These varieties are also used for early crops, the seeds being sown in April. But few soils or locations will produce early turnips of good quality; old pasture lands, recently broken, and dressed with the best bone dust or guano, will sometimes produce satisfactory crops, but, at best, success is the exception rather than the rule in growing early turnips.

Sow the seed broadcast upon an even surface, using about a pound of seed per acre, and rake it in evenly. The Swedish, or Ruta Baga varieties should be sown in drills fifteen to eighteen inches apart, at any time from the first of June to the last of July, using about one pound of seed per acre. The plants should be thinned to about eight or ten inches apart.

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.



Red Top Strap-Leaf or Flat Turnip.

Early Snowball. An early sort, maturing in six to seven weeks. Nearly round, skin smooth and pure white. Solid, sweet and crisp. Does not grow large but is very tender and sweet.....\$05 \$25 \$.75 \$2.25

White Egg. Adapted for either Spring or Fall sowing. Medium in size, oval-shaped, smooth skin and pure white. Flesh fine-grained, mild in flavor and sweet..... .05 .20 .60 2.00

Early White Stone. Of medium size, with white flesh; keeps well.. .05 .25 .75 2.25

RED TOP WHITE GLOBE. This is one of the best and handsomest varieties of turnips; large and very solid. An immense yielder and good keeper. More sown here than any other variety..... .05 .25 .75 2.50

Large White Globe. A very smooth, pure white sort; its beauty of appearance makes it sell well in the market. Good table quality, and excellent for stock05 .25 .75 2.00

RED TOP STRAP-LEAF OR FLAT. The best of the flat or English turnips; used for early or late crops..... .05 .25 .75 2.00

White Top Strap-Leaf. Very similar in form and quality to the Purple-Top, and quite as desirable and popular..... .05 .25 .75 2.00

Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. Lb.

Orange Jelly, or Golden Ball.

This variety cannot be too highly praised; bright orange yellow. It does not become pithy by keeping, but retains its solid crispness late in the spring .. .05 .25 .75 2.00

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen.

A medium sized, round, late yellow-fleshed sort with a purple top. Flat, firm, tender and sweet. Well-known05 .25 .75 2.00

White Russian. A Swede turnip, oval in form, clear, white flesh. One of the best winter turnips; keeps well until June...

.05 .25 .75 2.00

IMPROVED PURPLE TOP RUTA BAGA. The best Swede Turnip grown. The roots are

large, rounding in shape, light yellow in color with a purple top. Flesh is solid and a cream yellow. Very productive. Excellent for home use and for stock feeding .. .05 .30 .90 2.75



Purple Top White Globe Turnip.

SWEET, POT AND MEDICAL HERBS

A small space in the garden may be used to good advantage for the cultivation of a few of the most useful and desirable herbs. Their cultivation is very simple, but little care being needed beyond keeping down the weeds. Sow the April or May in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin out the young plants where they stand too thick.

PKT, QZ,

BIRD SEED, ETC.

The bird seed we offer is in every case of the best grade, and has all been carefully recleaned. We do not attempt to compete with cheap bird seed, which has been mixed with other seed to make it cheap, but sell only the best. If your bird has been sick or out of song try our seeds and convince yourself that birds enjoy good, wholesome food as well as you do. We guarantee each package to contain what it is marked, and to be full weight, without the paper or box.

	PER LB.		PER LB.
Mixed Canary and Rape	\$.30	Sunflower Seed, 2 lbs. 40c.....	\$.20
Canary, best Sicily, carefully recleaned.....	.30	Parrot Food.....	.25
Hemp, choice, heavy seed, recleaned.....	.20	Cuttle Bone, 2 for 5c.....	.40
Sweet Spring Rape, choice, recleaned.....	.30		
Millet, large Italian.....	.15		
Rough, or Unhulled Rice.....	.15		
Maw, or Poppy Seed.....	.15		
Lettuce Seed for Birds.....	.30		
Canary Bird Seed, any mixture desired.....	.30		
		PER BOTTLE	
		Song Restorer .....	.25
		Silver Gravel .....	.10

FIELD SEEDS

(Subject to Market Fluctuations.)

(Subject to Market Fluctuations.)	
	PER BU.
Buckwheat, Silver Hull	
Market price	.....
Buckwheat, Japanese	
Market price	.....
Broom Corn, Dwarf	per lb. 15c.
	\$3.00
Broom Corn, Evergreen	per lb. 10c.....
Flax Seed	per lb 20c.....
Spring Rye	.....\$1.00 to \$1.25
Winter Rye	.....1.00 to 1.25
Kaffir Corn, Red	.....Per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. 5.00
Kaffir Corn, White	.....Per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. 5.00

FIELD SEEDS—Continued

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

A forage plant of highest value. It can be sown in April for an early crop, and for fall in July, August and September, and still later further south. It is sown broadcast 6 lbs. to the acre, but is better drilled, in which case 3 lbs. to the acre will suffice. In a few weeks from the time of sowing, sheep, hogs or cattle can be turned on it; all reports agree that they can gain weight faster on this than any other fodder, as it can be sown after other crops are off; the gain in fodder is secured at a nominal cost. Stockmen, dairymen and farmers have proved its value.

Price Variable.

SOUTHERN COW PEA.

Its value as a fertilizing crop exceeds that of clover, for in addition to being a larger Nitrogen gatherer than clover, it draws from the subsoil to the surface large amounts of both Potash and Phosphoric acid, thus putting the soil in most excellent condition for following crops.

The feeding value of Cow Peas, either green fed as hay, or preserved as ensilage is very high, being considerably above that of Red Clover.

Cow Peas like all other crops thrive best on good ground. The maximum result being obtained from dry sandy loam, but from their strong growth of roots will do well on almost any soil not too wet.

Treating the seed with Nitrogen Bacteria insures a perfect stand.

Sow 1½ to 2½ bushels per acre, on land thoroughly pulverized, and disk or plow with a cultivator or double shovel, plow. If wanted for hay, cut when peas are forming, cure as clover. If peas are for fertilizer, sow same quantity after same preparation as for hay, turn under when peas are in bloom. If farmers will first roll and disk peas, they will turn under much easier and be more satisfactory. For a fertilizer, especially to be followed by wheat or corn, they are simply the best. Bear in mind that the Southern Cow Pea belongs to the Bean family, therefore must not be sown until the ground is thoroughly warm, and all danger from frost is past. Weight 60 lbs. to bushel.

Price on Application.

SORGHUM OR SUGAR CANE.

While Sorghum is grown very extensively for the syrup which is extracted from it, yet its chief value lies as a forage plant which is highly relished by horses, cattle and sheep. It possesses the power in a marked degree of sprouting up again after it has been eaten off, hence it provides forage for a much longer period than corn. Sorghum may be grown in much the same way as corn; like corn it would be advisable to sow the seed at intervals in order to prolong the season of pasturage. It is a deep and firm rooted plant and possesses the faculty of growing in dry weather. The readiness with which it springs up when cut off frequently adapts it for soilings purposes, in some sections two or three cuttings can be obtained. If Sorghum cane is wanted for hay, seed can be sown broadcast or in drills, cut when seed is ripe, shock in field and haul in as needed. Do not stack or store in barns, or sorghum will spoil unless the cane is left so the air can freely circulate through. For ensilage, for milch cows, nothing can be better or more profitable. Sow broadcast about one-half bushel; in drills, 6 quarts to the acre. Weight, 56 lbs. to bushel.

Early Orange. A strong grower and more juicy than the other varieties, the stalk is heavier and a little later than the Amber. Per lb. 15c. Bushel price on application.

Amber Cane. The earliest of all. Per lb. 15c.

CANADA FIELD PEA.

For the Northern States there is no crop of greater value than Field Peas. Whether for fodder, in mixture with oats, sown at the rate of two bushels per acre, or the peas sown alone at the rate of three bushels per acre for plowing under there is no crop that we can so strongly recommend for more extended culture. Used as feed for pigeons, etc. Treating the seed with nitrogen bacteria has doubled the amount of fodder.

Price on Application.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS

Terms: Cash with Order.

CLOVER SEED.

In regard to grass and clover seeds we should say that we only handle the very best quality, and at all times will be as low in prices as is consistent with a good quality of seed.

Cartage is free, but the purchaser must pay freight and express charges. On account of the early publication of this catalogue, we cannot quote prices on Clover and Grass Seeds, as they are subject to frequent variations; but purchasers may depend on having them at the price ruling in store on the day of shipment and we will always send as much as the money will pay for.

Mammoth or Sapling Clover. This variety grows five or six feet long, and is used almost exclusively for plowing under for fertilizing. Its stalks are so coarse and large that stock will eat only the leaves. Sow in the spring or autumn, at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

Crimson or Scarlet Clover. (*Trifolium Incarnatum.*) An annual with crimson flower. It should be sown as soon after August 1st as possible, otherwise it is apt to prove disappointing. It has been sown to some extent, and has made a most beautiful sight when in bloom; we have heard of but few having much success with it as a foliage plant, however. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. to the acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

Per lb. Price Variable.

Two-Bushel Bags, at Cost

We wish to draw attention to nitrogen-fixing bacteria quoted elsewhere in this book.

It is not wise to take chances of failure at so slight an additional cost. If alfalfa or clover has failed to make a good catch it may pay to investigate. Write for booklet on the subject.

Alfalfa, Lucern or Chilian Clover. (*Medicago Sativa.*) It is a valuable fodder plant, lasting from 8 to 10 years. The roots penetrate the ground from 10 to 15 feet. It requires a deep, richly manured and well cultivated soil. Sow from 20 to 30 lbs. per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

Alsyke, or Swedish Clover. (*Trifolium Hybridum.*) A native of Sweden, perfectly hardy, does not heave in winter or spring from frosts, stands drought well, and is in many respects superior to the common red variety. It affords a large return in hay, is excellent for soiling, and for bees it is unsurpassed. When the plant is once established, it will remain for a great many years in full vigor, and produce annually a great quantity of herbage of excellent quality. It is excellent for sowing on hillsides or sloping lands that are liable to wash or gully, and it has a great mass of long, strong, fibrous roots, which take firm, deep and widespread hold into the soil, and prevent its washing. Sow in spring or fall, about eight or ten pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

Per lb. Price Variable.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS—Continued

Red Clover. (*Trifolium Pratense.*) This invaluable plant may justly be placed at the head of the list; by its judicious use, land which may have been exhausted by too severe a course of croppings may be brought back to fertility, and fresher and unexhausted fields preserved in undiminished vigor. It succeeds on any soil of moderate fertility, if sufficiently dry. May be sown in autumn or winter in the south, or in this latitude upon the snow immediately previous to its disappearance, by which the seed is distributed with regularity and carried down in the crevices of the soil. A dressing of one bushel of gypsum to the acre will immediately increase the clover crop. From 15 to 20 pounds of good seed is required for an acre, more being necessary on old and stiff soils than on new and lighter ones. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

White Dutch Clover. (*T. repens.*) An excellent pasture grass, forming in conjunction with Kentucky blue and other grasses, the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Its flowers are also a favorite resort for the honey bee. It succeeds on all good lands, if not too wet. It takes six to eight pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel. Choice quality.

Per lb. Price Variable.

GRASS SEED.

The following are the most valuable of the natural Grasses for agricultural and other purposes. We give a short description of the different varieties, which will be a guide for the selection of seed for permanent pasturing, etc. We strongly recommend our mixtures for lawns, pastures, etc., as being the best and most economical that can be used.

Timothy. (*Phleum pratense.*) This is the best grass for hay, making a large return on strong, rich clay, of medium state of moisture; though somewhat coarse and hard, especially if allowed to ripen its seed, yet if cut in the blossom or directly after, it is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, and especially so by horses. It grows very rapidly and yields large crops on favorable soil. It cannot be used advantageously as a pasture grass. Sow fifteen to twenty-five pounds to the acre. Weight, 45 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

German, or Golden Millet. This variety is not early as the common Millet, but yields a much larger crop. Will grow from five to ten feet high; the heads are closely condensed, spikes very numerous; seeds golden yellow, round, in rough bristly sheathes. It is extensively grown, and gives general satisfaction. When in the bloom, or soon after, the stalks are soft and readily eaten by all kinds of stock. Sow thirty-five or forty pounds per acre. Weight, 50 pounds per bushel.

Market Price.

Hungarian Grass. (*Panicum germanicum.*) A valuable forage plant. Succeeds well on dry, light soil. Withstands the drought remarkably well, remaining green when other vegetation is parched up; and if its development is arrested by dry weather, the least rain will restore it to vigor. Sow broadcast at the rate of thirty to forty pounds to the acre, and cultivate the same as Millet. Weight, 48 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

Perennial Rye Grass. (*Lolium perenne.*) A very nutritious and valuable grass for meadows and permanent pastures. Use 1 to 1½ bushels per acre. Weight, 24 lbs. per bushel. Price variable.

Italian Rye Grass. (*Lolium Italicum.*) This variety is similar to the English Rye Grass. It is very nutritious and valuable for pastures, especially for early sheep feeding. Sow about two bushels to the acre. Weight, 24 lbs. per bushel.

Per Bushel, Variable; lb. 10c.

Kentucky Blue Grass. (*Poa pratensis.*) This is known in some sections as "Green Meadow Grass," and "June Grass," but should not be confounded with "Poa compressa," which is the true "June Grass." It is the best pasture for our climate and soil, succeeding finely on uplands, producing the most nourishing food for cattle, retaining its quality to a late period in winter, and farther south affording abundant food throughout the winter. In combination with Red Top, White and Alsike Clover, it forms the finest and closest pasture. For this purpose an extra quantity of seed should be used—say one bushel of Blue Grass, one bushel of Red Top, and two pounds each of White and Alsike Clover per acre. Sow early in the spring or during the month of October or November. Weight, 14 lbs. per bushel.

Fancy Clean Seed, Market Price.

Orchard Grass, or Rough Cocksfoot. (*Dactylis Glomerata.*) This is one of the most valuable and widely known of all pasture grasses, coming earlier in the spring, and remaining later in autumn than any other; it grows about two and a half feet high, producing an immense quantity of leaves and foliage. It is well adapted for sowing under trees or orchards, and valuable either for grazing or, if cut when in bloom, for hay. Sow fifteen to twenty-five pounds to the acre. Weight, 14 lbs. per bushel.

Price Variable.

Red Top. (*Agrostis vulgaris.*) A valuable grass for moist soils. It is permanent, standing our climate well, and consequently well suited for pasture, in which it should be fed close, for if allowed to grow up to seed the cattle refuse it. On moist, rich soil it will grow two feet, and on poor, gravelly soil, about half the height. Sow twenty pounds per acre. Weight, 14 lbs. per bushel.

Price Variable.

Meadow Fescue—True English Blue Grass. (*Festuca pratensis.*) One of the most valuable pasture grasses. Its long and tender leaves are much relished by stock of all kinds. It succeeds well, even in poor soil, and as its roots penetrate the earth twelve or fifteen inches, it is not affected except by exceedingly dry weather, and is as valuable a fertilizer as Red Clover. When cured like timothy, it yields a very superior quality of hay. Notwithstanding its acknowledged merits, this grass has only been sown to a limited extent in this country. It is deserving of much more attention than it has hitherto received from American farmers. Sow in spring or fall at the rate of thirty to forty pounds per acre. Weight, 24 lbs. per bushel.

Choice Seed, True Meadow Fescue. Per Bushel, Variable.

True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass. (*Anthonoxanthum odoratum.*) This grass yields but a moderate percentage of herbage. It is remarkable for giving out a pleasant, sweet smell during the process of drying, and it is to the presence of this grass that hay from natural meadows owes its peculiar fragrance. Permanent pastures should not be sown without a portion of this grass, particularly in parks and pleasure grounds, if for no other reason than for the pleasant scent which it yields, not only when cut for hay, but also when the seed becomes nearly ripe. Sow twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre. Weight, 10 lbs. per bushel.

True Perennial, per lb. \$1.25.

Mixture of Grass and Clover Seed for Permanent Pastures. This mixture is composed of a suitable selection of natural grasses and clovers best adapted for permanent pasture, and the kinds, as well as the qualities, are regulated according to the nature of the soil, situation and purpose for which they are sown. When ordering, please state whether soil is light, medium or heavy. It will take from two to three bushels to sow one acre. Weight, 16 lbs. per bushel.

Per Bushel, \$3.00.

Culture and Care of Flowers

IN OUR List of Flower Seeds will be found all those varieties known to be **desirable and worthy** the attention of florists and amateurs. Our Catalogue is arranged with a view to aid our patrons in their selection by offering the **very best** varieties of each species, and to avoid the confusion attending the selection from catalogues in which the greatest possible number of varieties are presented, regardless of their value, many of which only disappoint the cultivator by taking time and garden space which might otherwise be used in growing better flowers.

Success. With patience and the exercise of reasonable judgment, anyone may soon acquire experience enough to successfully grow most of the species of flowers; failure more often results from ignorance and neglect than from any fault of the seeds or of nature. **CONSTANT CARE IS REQUIRED** in any event.

Requisites. A few suggestions may prove of value to those who are unfamiliar with floriculture: the **selection** of the seeds, the **preparation** of the flower-heds or borders, the choice of location best suited to each species, the **use** of fertilizers, the **time** and **manner** of sowing seeds or of setting plants, the **destruction** of noxious weeds and injurious insects, and many other details incident to the cultivation of a flower garden—each of which requires care and more or less skill.

Reliable Seed is the first requisite. We spare no pains or expense to procure the **VERY BEST**. A thorough trial of our seeds will do more to establish this fact in the minds of our patrons than any statement made by us would be likely to do.

Causes of Failure. The seeds of some of the species are very small and delicate, and from many causes are liable to fail, particularly when sown in the open ground. **IF SOWN TOO EARLY**, the earth lacks the warmth necessary to insure germination; **IF COVERED TOO DEEPLY**, the delicate sprouts cannot force their way through; **IF HEAVY RAINS ensue**, the seeds may be entirely washed away or the soil beaten down and crusted over, or perhaps left in such a wet condition as to cause the seed to decay. Again, the sowing may be followed by **EXTREME HEAT AND DROUGHT**, and if the seeds have started to germinate the germs are liable to become dry again, in which case they are utterly ruined.

When and How to Sow. The first of May is early enough, in this latitude, to sow most of the species in the open ground; too early sowing is a great mistake. The small and delicate seeds must be covered **VERY LIGHTLY** with earth; the finest of them had better be sown **WITHOUT ANY COVERING**, the simple pressure of a smooth board being sufficient. Repeated experiments with various kinds of delicate seeds, induces us to advise in addition, the covering of such seeds with sheets of newspaper until they are through the ground, thereby preventing the surface evaporation, which so often causes failure, besides protecting the seeds from being forced into the ground so deeply through careless watering, that they could not sprout. By following this method, many seeds that are rather difficult to start may be quite successfully grown. The larger and more hardy seeds may be planted deeper and some of them earlier. It is a safe rule to sow most seeds to a depth of **FOUR OR FIVE TIMES THE DIAMETER** of the seed itself.

Location. A rather light sandy loam suits most flowers, and, in such soils, seeds generally germinate well. Some flowers thrive best in a rather shady situation and in rather heavy clay soils (the Pansy is a notable instance), while others do best upon light, poor soils, and exposed to the full rays of the sun; this is particularly true of the Portulaca.

Early Sowing. The seeds of nearly all the annual varieties, and many of the biennials and perennials, may be sown in March or April, under glass frames, in greenhouses, or in small boxes in any sunny window. In this way a good stock of plants may be had at small expense, and a gain of several weeks made in the season of blooming; less weeding of the flower-heds will be necessary, and, when the plants are set out of doors further transplanting is not required. Shallow boxes, two or three inches deep, and with open seams at the bottom are the best in which to start the seeds. Fill these boxes to within half an inch of the top with good rich soil, mixed with about one-fourth sand; or, if convenient, procure some fine leaf mould from the woods. Make the surface level and smooth, and upon this scatter the seed sparingly. Use a fine sieve, with which sift carefully over the seeds just enough earth to cover them. Afterwards gently shower them with tepid water, using a fine sprinkler, and keep the boxes in a temperature as near 60° as possible. Avoid much watering unless the surface of the soil appears dry. Transplant into other boxes when the plants are large enough to handle, setting them from half an inch to an inch apart. Sometimes the young seedlings are attacked by a minute fungus, which causes them to "damp off." In such case no time is to be lost in transplanting into other boxes. In setting plants out into the heds or borders, allow a liberal space for each; crowding too many into a small area is a mistake very often made.

Late Sowing. Most of the biennials and perennials may be sown late in the summer, from the middle of August through September, and they will then bloom the following season. When cold weather sets in, about the only protection necessary for the young plants is a covering of leaves, straw or litter to a depth of three or four inches, and a board on top to keep it in place. They should be uncovered soon after the middle of March.

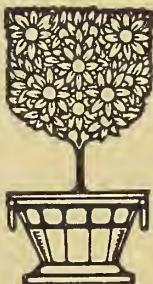
Fertilizing with Pure Bone Dust. For fertilizers use well-decayed stable manure, made very fine and well mixed into the soil, or some first-class commercial fertilizer. **From an experience of several years** we confidently recommend for general use **PURE RAW BONE DUST**; as a fertilizer for all plants we have not found anything better; it is more permanent than stable manure, and has the additional advantage of never introducing seeds of weeds. By its use the foliage of plants soon acquires a rich green color, and many claim that it imparts a brighter hue to the flowers of many species. It should be applied at the time of sowing or of transplanting to gain the best results.

Annuals, Biennials, Perennials. Flowers are classified as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials. Annuals are those plants that bloom the first year from seed, and, after ripening their seeds, perish the same season. They comprise many of the most beautiful flowers, and, as a rule, are of easy culture. Some of the Biennials and Perennials will flower the first season if the seed is sown early, and they may then be kept over for another year or longer. Pansy, Snapdragon, Pinks, etc., belong to this class. Biennials bloom the second year from planting the seed, and then die. Perennials, as a rule, bloom the second year, and are more or less permanent thereafter. The seeds of some of the Perennials remain a long time in the soil before germinating. Several species of the Biennials and Perennials will succeed well if the seeds are sown in early autumn.

GARDEN RECORD

ISSUED BY

A. C. KENDEL'S SEED STORE
216 PROSPECT AVE. CLEVELAND, O.



Soil conditions vary. Individual tastes differ. Varieties may do well in one locality and be all but worthless in another.

We can tell which particular variety of a certain vegetable suits the majority, by the amount we sell, but each gardener should learn which variety suits his own taste best.

A thirty foot row of Beans might produce all one family could use and for another not enough for one meal.

The ideal garden will have only just enough of each kind of vegetable in season and yet have something almost literally from Spring to Spring.

Hence the advantage of keeping a Garden Record.

This Record will suggest the things to know and we hope that you will faithfully fill it in so that your garden will grow increasingly profitable and enjoyable with the years.

GARDEN RECORD

Additional sheets may be had by calling at A. C. KE D.

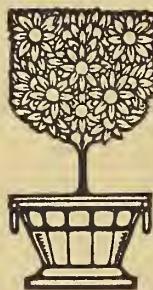
FOR THE YEAR 1919

—'S SEED STORE, 216 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

GARDEN RECORD

ISSUED BY

A. C. KENDEL'S SEED STORE
216 PROSPECT AVE. CLEVELAND, O.



This Garden Record provides a place where you may jot down in permanent form the new ideas gathered from your own or other people's experience.

Properly kept, it will teach you the length of row required for your particular needs. It will enable you to judge when to sow, to keep your table supplied continuously, so there will not be super-abundance one week and famine the next.

You will gain a knowledge of the peculiarities of your own particular piece of Mother Earth and thus be able to turn to account what you learn in pursuing the best of all Hobbies—the Garden Hobby.

VINES

For Walls, Trellises, Porches and Pergolas

Balloon Vine	Balsam Pear	Beans, various	Canary Bird Vine
Cardinal Climber	Cobaea	Cypress Vine	Dolichos
Gourds	Japanese Hop	Hyacinth Beans	Kudzu Vine
Moonflower	Morning Glory	Nasturtium, tall	Passion Flower
Sweet Peas, annual	Sweet Peas, hardy	Thunbergia	Wild Cucumber

TRAILING PLANTS

For Window Boxes, Hanging Baskets and Vases

Forget-me-not	Ice Plant	Linaria	Lobelia
Mimulus	Nasturtium, tall	Petunia	Portulaca
Verbena			

LOW GROWING PLANTS FOR BORDERS AND EDGINGS

Ageratum	Alyssum, white	Alyssum, hardy	Begonia
Bellis	Campanula Carpatica	Candytuft	Carnation
Coleus	Daisy	Dianthus	Eschscholtzia
Feverfew	Forget-me-not	Four O'Clocks	Godetia
Golden Feather	Gomphrena	Heuchera	Kochia
Lobelia	Marigold, dwarf	Nasturtium, dwarf	Pansies
Petunia	Phlox	Poppies	Polyanthus
Salvia	Torenia	Verbenas	Viola Cornuta
Zinnias, dwarf			

PLANTS FOR THE SHADE

Aconitum	Aquilegia	Coreopsis Lanceolata	Daisies
Forget-me-not	Four O'Clocks	Gaillardia Grdf.	Kudzu Vine
Mimulus	Nemophila	Pansies	Petunia
Wild Cucumber			

PLANTS FOR GREENHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY

Begonia	Calceolaria	Carnation, Chabaud	Coleus
Cineraria	Cyclamen	Geranium	Gloxinia
Heliotrope	Passion Vine	Primulas	Schizanthus
Viola Odorata	Sweet Peas	Torenia	Verbena, Lemon

PLANTS WITH ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE

Amaranthus	Begonia	Canna	Centaurea
Coleus	Eschscholtzia	Euphorbia	Ice Plant
Kochia	Linaria		Ricinus

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

Acroclinium	Ammobium	Elichrysum	Gomphrena

THE MOST USEFUL FLOWERS FOR BOUQUETS

Achillea	Aconitum	Acroclinium	Ageratum
Ammobium	Anchusa	Antirrhinum	Arctotis
Aquilegia	Asters	Balsam	Calendula
Candytuft	Campanula	Carnation	Cleome
Chrysanthemum	Coreopsis	Cosmos	Dahlia
Daisy, Shasta	Dianthus	Dimorphotheca	Elichrysum
Feverfew	Gaillardia	Geranium	Gomphrena
Gypsophila	Heliotrope	Heuchera	Larkspur
Lupin	Marigold	Mignonette	Nasturtium
Nigella	Pansy	Pentstemon	Petunia
Phlox	Physostegia	Poppy	Pyrethrum
Rudbeckia	Salvia	Salpiglossis	Scabiosa
Schizanthus	Stocks	Sunflower	Sweet Peas
Sweet Sultans	Sweet William	Valeriana	Verbena
Vinca	Wallflower	Zinnia	

HARDY PERENNIALS

Achillea	Aconitum	Alyssum Saxatile	Anchusa
Aquilegia	Chrysanthemum	Campanula	Candytuft, hardy
Carnation	Foxglove	Coreopsis	Daisy
Forget-me-not	Hollyhocks	Gaillardia	Gypsophila
Heuchera	Oenothera	Kudzu Vine	Larkspur
Lupin	Polyanthus	Pentstemon	Phlox
Physostegia	Sweet Peas	Poppy	Pyrethrum
Rudbeckia	Wild Cucumber	Sweet William	Valeriana
Viola Cornuta			

GENERAL LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS

Our long acquaintance with the trade has put us into close touch with the best flower-seed growers in this country and Europe—many of whom are specialists in their line. We secure our stocks direct and are therefore sure of high grade seeds—the very best the market affords. It is our aim to make the following list complete, including only such kinds as have proven satisfactory in this locality. Our friends may safely make their selections and under reasonable growing conditions be sure of success.

In Ordering, the Numbers are Sufficient

ACHILLEA. (Milfoil or Yarrow.)

NO.		PKT.
1	Ptarmica "The Pearl." One of the best hardy white perennials. From spring till frost it is covered with heads of purest white double flowers. Easily grown from seed, flowering the first season if sown early. 2 ft. ....	.10

ACONITUM. (Eisenhut.) (Monk's Hood.)

NO.		PKT.
2	Napellus. Well adapted for growing among the shrubbery and shady corners; 4 ft. ....	.05

NO.	ACROCLINIUM.	PKT.	NO.	ANTIRRHINUM. (Snapdragon.) (Loewenmaul.)	PKT.
	Beautiful and valuable everlasting flowers. Easily grown and used extensively for winter bouquets. Annuals. Bright Pink and White. 1 ft.			Within the last few years Snapdragons have become immensely popular. This is not to be wondered at, as, whether used for cutting or for show in the garden, they are one of the most valuable flowers which can readily be grown from seed. Sown out of doors the first week of May, the plants bloom early in July, remaining in full flower until November. For earlier flowering, start indoors or in a frame in March, transplanting to the open when the weather is suitable.	
3	Single Mixed .....	.05			
	1 ft. ....	.05			
4	Double Mixed .....	.05			
	AGERATUM. (Leberbalsam.) (Floss Flower.)				
	One of the very best bedding plants, being literally a sheet of bloom from early summer till frost. The various blue varieties are without doubt the most satisfactory bedding plants of this color for our trying climate. Easily raised from seed, which is usually started in a hotbed or window and transferred to the open ground in May. Can also be sown outdoors in May. Especially fine for pots or window boxes.				
5	Dwarf Imperial. Clear Blue, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c..	.05			
6	Little Dorrit. Blue, with white center, 6 in. ....	.05			
7	Little Blue Star. An attractive mauve blue. 4 to 5 in. ....	.10			
	Plants ready in May.				
					
					
	ALYSSUM. (Steinkraut.)				
	Free-flowering plants especially suitable for borders. Grows well in any rich garden loam.				
8	Little Gem, or Carpet of Snow. Of dwarf, compact habit. It begins to bloom when quite small, and the plants are a solid mass of white from spring to late autumn, and undoubtedly is the best white border plant in the list. Sweetly fragrant. Annual. 4 in. ....	.05			
	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.				
9	Saxatile Compactum (Basket of Gold). Showy golden-yellow flowers; hardy perennial; blooms the first season, if sown early indoors; 1 foot. ....	.10			
	AMARANTHUS. (Amarant.)				
	Highly ornamental foliage plants, producing a striking effect in the flower garden. Sow the seeds early, and set out last of May, or in June, in rich soil. Annual.				
10	Tricolor (Joseph's Coat). Red, yellow and green foliage, very attractive; 2 ft..	.05			
	AMMOBIUM. (Ammobium.)				
	Pretty annuals, with white everlasting flowers. Sow the seed the last of May in the open border. They do well in almost any situation.				
11	Alatum Grandiflorum. Large flowering and pure white; 2 ft. ....	.05			
	ANCHUSA (Alkanet).				
12	Italica, Dropmore Variety. One of the best hardy perennials. Is becoming more popular each season, bearing flowers of the richest gentian-blue. Blooms freely all summer. 5 ft. ....	.15			



CROWN ASTER

NO.

PKT.



ASTER. (Schoenkrantz, Aster.)

This flower is not only one of the most popular, but also one of the most effective of our garden favorites, producing flowers of great richness and variety of color, in the most perfect and beautiful form during the late summer and early fall. They bear a striking resemblance to Chrysanthemums and are fully as useful for cut flowers. Good culture is essential to an abundance of blooms.

29 **SUPERB MIXED.** Our customers frequently find that the various types of Asters are so beautiful that it is extremely difficult to choose between them. By mixing the tall varieties of every color in all the large-flowering types such as Comet, Crego, Hohenzollern, Ostrich Plume, etc., we have a mixture that will enable everyone to have a few plants of all the choice kinds in a complete assortment of color. We cannot recommend it too highly. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60; 1 oz. \$2.. .10

30 **Queen of the Market.** Extra Mixed. The best early. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; oz. \$1.50..... .10

31 **French Paeony.** The best incurved variety. Flowers over 3 in. in diameter, very double and full. Extra mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c .. .10

32 **Perfection.** Very double with incurving petals. $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c..... .10

33 **Giant Comet.** Mixed. Large fluffy flowers. Midseason, sturdy habit. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c..... .10

34 **Ostrich Plume.** Of the Comet type, but larger, with longer and more twisted petals. Long stems. Mixed..... .10

35 **Late Express.** Robust grower of the Comet type, but larger. Long wavy petals of graceful form. Very fine for cutting, 2 ft. Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c..... .10

36 **Crego.** The very finest of the Comet type with their large fluffy flowers often 5 in. across, thus resembling Chrysanthemums. Excellent for cutting. Mixed colors .. .10

37 **Imbricated Victoria.** Mixed. Large, perfectly double and globular flowers borne on erect pyramidal plants..... .10

38 **Crown Asters.** Very showy, each flower having a white center and a wide margin of a brilliant color. Extra mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c .. .10

39 **Quilled.** Large double flowers of a beautiful quilled form. Fine mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c .. .05

Most of above sorts may be had in separate colors at 40c per oz. advance.

NO.

PKT.

ASTERS—(Continued)

Tall Late Branching Asters.

Plants ready in June.

The finest of the late sorts, especially for cut flowers. Strong, sturdy plants, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. tall; long, stiff stems with flowers of the largest size. Full double, well adapted to our conditions.

40 Lavender .. .10	41 Light Pink .. .10
42 Purple .. .10	43 Rose Pink .. .10
44 Red .. .10	45 White .. .10
46 Mixed. All the above colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; oz. \$1.50.....	.10

Auricula. See Primula.

Baby's Breath. See Gypsophila.

Bachelor's Button. See Centaurea.

BALLOON VINE. (Herzamen.)
(*Cardiospermum Halicacabum*.)

47 A very pretty climber, interesting for its inflated membranous capsule, from which it derives the name. Annual; 8 ft..... .05

BALSAM. (Balsaminen.) (Lady Slipper.)

One of the most beautiful and popular annuals, forming a cone of clear-colored and finely variegated, double, camellia-like flowers. Succeed in a rich soil. Annuals; 2 ft.

48 Splendid Mixture of Choicest Varieties.	.10
$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.....	.10
49 Camellia-Flowered. Finest mixed; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.....	.10
50 Fine Mixed .. .	.05

BALSAM PEAR. (Balsambierne.)

Curious climbers with ornamental foliage. The fruit is bright orange, and, when ripe, bursts open, exposing its bright-red seeds and yellow interior. Very effective on rock-work, stumps, etc. Annual; 10 ft.

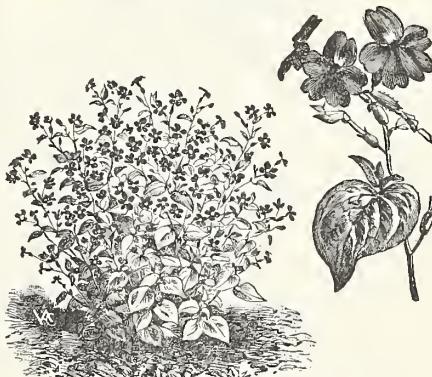
51 **Momordica Charantia** .. .05

BEGONIA.

These plants rank with the Geraniums and Coleus as bedding plants, surpassing both for the sun and shade. Everblooming.

52 **Vernon.** Bright orange-carmine with deep red leaves. 1 ft. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 90c..... .10
See page — for **Tuberous Rooted Begonia.**

Bellis Perennis. See Double Giant Daisy.



BROWALLIA. (Browallia.)

A favorite bedding plant, covered with rich, beautiful winged flowers during the summer and autumn months, supplying a shade of intense blue very uncommon; grows freely in any rich soil; blooms finely in the winter if the plants are lifted in autumn and cut back.

53 Elegans. Deep blue with white center; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. .. .	.05
54 Elatia Mixed. Blue and white; 18 in.....	.05

NO.		PKT.
	CELOSIA. (Cockscomb.)	
90	Japan Crimson. Huge combs, much cut and beruffled; 3 ft.	.10
91	Japan Variegated. Beautiful scarlet and gold combs; 3 ft.	.10
92	Glasgow Prize. Extra fine. Dark leaves and bright crimson combs; 1 ft.	.10
93	Dwarf Mixed. Sbades of red, pink, and yellow. Very fine. Large combs; 1 ft.	.10
94	Ostrich Plume Mixed. (Thompson's Magnifica.) Beautiful plumes of all colors from clear yellow to the darkest red; 2 ft.	.10



CENTAUREA. (Flockenblume.)

These include such popular annuals as Bachelor's Buttons and Sweet Sultans which are favorites everywhere, they being easy to grow, profuse bloomers from mid-summer to late fall, and requiring but little care. Silver-leaved sorts are also included which are used as borders to beds and for porch-boxes. Annuals.

Bachelor's Buttons.

95	Cyanus. (Cornflower.) Beautiful gentian-blue	.05
96	Cyanus Single Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; oz. 40c	.05
97	Cyanus Double Mixed.	.10
98	King of Blue Bottles. Large blue, red center. Dwarf and compact. Very striking	.05

Dusty Millers.

99	Candidissima. Silvery white foliage; broad and deeply cut. Half-hardy; 1 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00	.10
100	Gymnocarpa. Finely cut and graceful silvery foliage. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; 1 oz. \$1.00	.05

See also Sweet Sultans.

Chinese or Indian Pink. See Dianthus.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.
(Wucherblume Goldblume.)

Showy and effective garden favorites. The annual varieties are in great demand, and extensively grown for cut flowers, making a fine pot plant for winter, and excellent for beds or borders through the summer. Succeed best in loam and rotted manure, equal parts.

Seeds may be sown in botbeds during March or outdoors during May. Pinching back in early growth makes bushy and shapely plants. Average height $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

101	Chinese Large Flowered Double Mixed. Well-known variety for pot and green-house culture; half-hardy perennial	.10
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NO.		PKT.
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	CHRYSANTHEMUM—(Continued)	
102	Japonicum Double Mixed. Magnificent perennials; white and yellow	.10
103	Double Mixed Coronarium. Annual	.05
104	Single Mixed Carinatum. (Painted Daisies.) Annual	.05

Plants of hardy garden varieties ready in May and June.

CINERARIA. (Aschenpflanze.)

A favorite greenhouse plant with a great variety of beautiful colors, blooming through the winter and spring months. Seed should be sown in July or August; when large enough, put in an equal mixture of loam, leaf-mold and sand, and in December repot in a stronger soil.

105	Hybrida Grandiflora. This strain saved only from extra large-flowering prize varieties; $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	.50
106	Hybrida Grandiflora Nana. New, large-flowering, dwarf varieties, splendid strain; 8 in.	.50

CLEOME PUNGENS.

Singular showy plants, attractive for a background to other flowers; growing 3 ft. high and usually called:

107	Giant Spider Plant; pink	.05
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COBAEA. (Cobaea.) (Cathedral Bells.)

108	Scandens. A magnificent rapid-growing vine, with beautiful foliage, and large purple, bell-shaped flowers; seed should be planted edgewise, and covered lightly; best sown indoors in March. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; oz. \$1.00	.10
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Plants ready in May.

Cock's Comb. See Celosia.

COLEUS.

A great variety of brilliant colors can be had in plants grown from our seed. Extensively used for bedding, they making a fine show in any sunny spot. Best when sown indoors in March or April.

109	Finest Mixed. A very choice mixture; $\frac{1}{2}$ pkt. 25c	.50
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Plants ready in June.

Columbine. See Aquilegia.

Convolvulus Major. See Morning Glory.

COREOPSIS. (Callopis.) (Gottesaugen.)

Showy and beautiful free-flowering plants of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position, blooming all summer and excellent for cutting and massing. It is best to sow them where they are to bloom, thinning out to stand 6 inches to 12 inches apart. By keeping the old flowers cut off the flowering season can be lengthened until late autumn.

110	Fine Mixed Tall. All colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; oz. 40c. Annual	.05
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111	Coronata. (Crown of Gold.) Large golden yellow. Very fine for cutting. 1 ft. Annual	.05
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112	Drummondii. (Golden Wave.) Rich yellow with a circle of crimson-brown about the center. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Annual	.05
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113	Purpurea. Elegant dark-brown. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Annual	.05
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114	Tinctoria. Golden-yellow and brown. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Annual	.05
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115	Lanceolata Grandiflora. This is one of the finest of hardy plants with large, showy, bright yellow flowers produced in the greatest abundance from June till frost. As a cut flower they stand near the head among hardy plants, having long stems and lasting in good condition a week or more. Easily grown from seed, flowering the first year if sown early	.05
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Plants ready end of April.

NO.

COSMOS.

PKT.

Beautiful autumn-blooming plants. They produce thousands of beautiful flowers in pure white, pink and crimson shades, furnishing an abundance of cut flowers for autumn decorations when other flowers are scarce. Should be sown in spring in the open ground, when danger of frost is past, or the seed may be started under cover and afterwards transplanted. Plant not less than 18 inches apart in rows or in masses in beds. When the plants are about a foot high the tops should be pinched out to induce a bushy growth. They prefer a rather light, not too rich soil, but do well almost anywhere.

116	New Mammoth Fringed.	A beautiful new creation of large size and lacinated petals. Late. Mixed colors only...	.15
117	Early Flowering Mixed.	Will bloom in July if started indoors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c....	.10
	Giant Late-flowering Sorts.		
118.	White	10 | 119. Crimson . . . . .	.10
120	Bodger's Striped.	Charming, and distinct with white stripes and centers..	.10
121	Lady Lennox.	Lovely shell-pink of largest size. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.....	.10
122	White Lady Lennox.	A counterpart of the above but of a fine pure white. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c .....	.10
123	SUPERB MIXED.	Our own mixture of the choice large-flowering sorts, which has always given satisfaction. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c. 1 oz. 75c.....	.10

Plants ready in June.

WILD CUCUMBER VINE.

One of the most rapid growing vines. Splendid for covering unsightly fences, trees, or trellises. Clean bright foliage, and sprays of fragrant white flowers during July and August. Seed should be sown to remain in the ground over winter.

124	Echinocystis Lobata.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; oz. 30c05
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CYCLAMEN. (Erdscheibe, Alpenveilchen.)

One of the most popular plants for winter and spring blooming. The foliage is beautifully marked, and the flowers are extremely handsome. Sow the seed in a compost of well-rotted manure, leaf-mold and coarse sand, thoroughly mixed, and they will make flowering bulbs in one year, if well grown. They require gentle heat and even temperature.

125.	Extra Mixed Persicium.	Prize stock; superb strain of very large and rich-colored flowers25
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CYPRESS-VINE. (Ipomea.) (Quamoclit.)

A popular climbing plant with delicate, fern-like foliage, and beautiful, star-like flowers. Soak the seed a day before sowing. Annual; 10 ft.

126	Scarlet . . . . .	.05 | 128 Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	
127	White . . . . .	.05 | 10c; oz. 40c. .05	

Summer Cypress. See Kochia.

NO.

PKT.



DAHLIA. (Dahlia.)

This favorite fall flower to succeed well should have a strong, deep and rich soil. The roots should be stored during the winter in a dry, warm cellar, and covered with sand. If the seed is started very early in a hotbed, and transplanted in May, the plants usually bloom the first year. Half-hardy perennials.

129	Cactus Mixed.	This is a very desirable type and much grown. Varieties will not grow true from seed.....	.15
130	Extra Fine Double Mixed.	Saved from very choicest varieties .....	.10
131	Single Mixed.	From finest varieties. Single Dahlias will flower the first season from seed .....	.05

Dahlia roots ready in April.

DOUBLE GIANT DAISY. (Bellis Perennis.) (Tausendschoen.)

These English daisies are well-known perennials admirably adapted for borders, beds or for pot-culture. They grow best in a shady and rather cool situation, in loamy soil richly manured.

132	Deep Pink.	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.50.....	.10
133	Rose.	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.....	.10
134	White.	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.....	.10
135	Giant Mixed.	A vast improvement over the common strains of English Daisies, the flowers often being as large as a silver dollar. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.....	.10

Plants, one dozen in a basket, ready in May.

SILASTA DAISY. (Chrysanthemum Maximum.)

136	A splendid hardy perennial of Mr. Burbank's introduction with flowers of the largest size. In form like the common field daisy yet vastly superior. Pure white, long strong stems and very free blooming. Excellent as a cut-flower. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.....	.10
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Clumps ready in April.

DIMORPHOTHECA. (African Golden Daisy.)

137	Aurantiaca Hybrida.	Beautiful new hybrids, varying in color from the purest white through the various shades of yellow and orange to rich salmon shades, many being zoned with several of these colors around the black disc..	.15
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NO.	PKT.	NO.	PKT.
	DELPHINIUM. (Larkspur.)		ELICHRYSUM. (Straw Flower.) (Strohblume.)
	In variety and beauty of its blue tints, which are as numerous as they are charming, no other plant can equal the Delphinium. The brilliant flowers are strongly effective in beds or masses, in borders, shrubberies, or in combination with white lilies. Some of the species flower both early and late; the season for all can be prolonged by cutting away withered flower-stems. All varieties are easily cultivated and adaptable to many conditions, but in a soil deeply dug and well enriched with fine old manure, their blooms are the finest. Setting them 1½ to 2 feet each way is not too much for the taller sorts.		Large double flowers of bright hues. Given plenty of room in the garden they make a fine show. Much prized for winter bouquets. Succeed in any good garden loam. Annuals.
152	Double Mixed. All colors; 1½ ft.; ¼ oz. 20c.; oz. 75c.....	152	1½ ft.; ¼ oz. 10c.; oz. 30c..... .05
	Perennial Varieties.		EUPHORBIA. (Snow on the Mountain.) (Wolfsmilch.)
	For annual sorts, see Larkspur.		A showy border plant, foliage veined and margined with white. Grows well in common garden loam.
138	Belladonna. (Everblooming Hardy Larkspur.) This is the freest and most continuous blooming Hardy Larkspur. The clear turquoise-blue of its flowers is not equalled for delicacy and beauty. A really exquisite Larkspur. 3 ft..... .10	153	Variegata. Very ornamental. Annual; 1½ ft.; ¼ oz. 10c.; oz. 30c..... .05
139	Cbinense. (Blue Butterfly.) A distinct and neat variety, growing about 18 inches high, with fine feathery foliage, and producing freely spikes of large blossoms. Mixed blue and white. ¼ oz. 25c..... .05		FEVERFEE. (Matricaria.) (Mutterkraut.)
140	Elatum (Bee Larkspur.) Rich blue of various shades with black centres; grows 3 to 5 ft. high..... .05		A splendid, low-growing annual for bedding. Equally valuable for cut-flowers and extensively used by florists. Succeeds best in a light, rich soil. Half-hardy perennial.
141	Formosum. Beautiful spikes of rich blue flowers, with a white centre; 3 ft. ¼ oz. 25c..... .05	154	Parthenium. Dwarf double white; very fine; 1 ft..... .05
142	Perennial Hybrids. Will produce strong, vigorous plants with large spikes and flowers of the finest shades of blue. ¼ oz. 25c..... .05		FOXGLOVE. (Digitalis.) (Fingerhut.)
	<i>Plants ready in May.</i>		Tall stately spikes with large, tube-like flowers prettily spotted. Handsome and ornamental plants for the border, preferring a rich loam and partial shade. Biennials. 3 ft.
	DIANTHUS. (Chinese Pink.) (Nelke.)	155	Gloxinoides. Finely spotted varieties, mixed..... .05
	The following all bloom the first year, and are highly valued for the beauty of their flowers, which present a rich variety of colors. The different varieties are hardy, and usually live over winter, blooming more profusely the second year. 1 ft.		<i>Plants ready first of May.</i>
143	Double Brilliant Red. An elegant shade for adding a splash of color to the garden. Very fine..... .10		FOUR O'CLOCK. (Mirabilis.) (Wunderblume.)
144	Chinese Double Extra Fine. A splendid mixture suitable for beds and borders. Very brightest colors. ¼ oz. 15c..... .05		A well-known, old-fashioned, garden favorite with beautiful foliage and fragrant flowers. They will grow anywhere in the sun, require no special care and are especially useful as a temporary hedge. In rich loam, plants will spread three feet. Blooms first year.
145	Double Japan Fringed. Large flowers varying from the richest crimson to the most delicate shade of pink..... .10	156	Hybrid Fine Mixed. A splendid mixture of all colors in great variety. ½ oz. 15c;
146	Plumarius Double. (Double Hardy Garden Pinks.) The finest shades for summer-blooming borders. Does well in sun or shade..... .10		.05
	<i>Plants in May.</i>		FORGET-ME-NOT. (Myosotis.) (Vergiss-mein-nicht.)
	DOLICHOS. (Hyacinth Bean.)		Few spring flowers are more admired than the lovely Forget-Me-Nots, which are especially effective when grown in masses. Are hardy if given slight protection through the winter. Seed may be sown any time from spring till mid-summer. Dissitiflora comes into bloom in April, and is largely used for bedding or borders in connection with spring-flowering bulbs, Pansies, etc. The Palustris sorts do not bloom till May, but continue till fall. Success best in moist situations.
147	A beautiful quick-growing climber, with purple and white flowers blooming in clusters resembling the blossoms of hyacinths. Will thrive in a hot situation; annual; 15 ft.	157	Palustris. Large-flowering. (True Forget-me-not.) Beautiful blue; Perennial, but blooms first year. ½ ft.; ¼ oz. 50c..... .10
148	Soudan. Purple. ¼ oz. 15c.; oz. 40c... .05	158	Palustris Semperflorens. A dwarf form blooming all summer..... .10
	Japanese. White. ¼ oz. 15c.; oz. 40c.. .05	159	Dissitiflora. Of dwarf, compact habit, with sprays of large, exquisite blue flowers, especially adapted for planting among spring flowering bulbs. Early. Per ¼ oz., 50 cts..... .10
	Dusty Miller. See Centaurea.		GAILLARDIA. (Gaillardie.) (Blanket Flower.)
	ESCHSCHOLTZIA. (Eschscholtzie.) (California Poppy.)		These are among the showiest plants in the garden, blooming as they do during a long season from early summer until frost. The daisy-like flowers are generally red with yellow tips. Excellent for cutting. Easily grown in any location where a blaze of color is wanted. 18 inches.
149	Very attractive annuals for edging beds and borders. Finely cut foliage. Profuse flowering from June until frost. The yellow shades make a beautiful contrast with the Larkspurs and Cornflowers.	160	Single Annual Mixed..... .05
150	California. The True California Poppy; rich yellow; 1 ft.; ¼ oz. 10c.; oz. 30c.. .05	161	Double Annual Mixed..... .05
151	Golden West. A superb variety with large deep yellow flowers; 2 ft..... .05	162	Grandiflora Mixed. Very large, handsome flowers. One of our most popular perennials. ¼ oz. 25c..... .05
	Giant Orange. (New.) A rich deep orange of the very largest size. Worthy of a trial		<i>Plants of the latter ready in May.</i>

NO.	GERANIUM. (Storchschnabel.)	PKT.
These grow readily from seed and bloom the first year, often producing novel sorts. Seed should be started indoors and transplanted outside in May or June.		
163	Choicest Mixed. Saved from the finest show flowers only .....	.25
Pot plants of standard sorts ready end of May.		
		
GLOXINIA.		
Exquisite plants for the house and conservatory. Handsome bell-shaped flowers of the richest colors.		
164	Choice Hybrid Mixed. Saved from a splendid collection of French varieties. Very fine .....	.50
Also Bulbs in April and May.		
Gilliflower. See Stocks.		
GODETIA. (Godetie.)		
An attractive hardy annual, deserving more extensive cultivation. The plants bloom profusely and bear showy flowers of satiny texture in many rich and varied colors. They do best in a rather poor soil. 1 foot.		
165	Tall Finest Mixed. All colors.....	.05
GOLDEN FEATHER. (Pyrethrum.) (Metterich.)		
Indispensable as a foliage plant for edging. Of a beautiful golden-yellow throughout the season.		
166	Aureum. Golden foliage; biennial; 1 ft; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.; oz. 80c.....	.05
GOMPHRENA. (Globe Amaranth.) (Kugelamaranth.)		
Well-known everlastings, with showy flowers resembling clover heads; extensively used in winter decorations. Start the seed in heat, and transplant, as they are slow to germinate outside. Annuals.		
167	Globosa Mixed; 2 ft.....	.05
GORDS. (Kuerbis.)		
Where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly gourds are very useful. Most will grow 20 to 30 feet in a season. The fruit is curiously-shaped and ornamental. Especially adapted for pergolas, trellises, and fences.		
168	Hercules Club. Club-shaped.....	.05
169	African Pipe. (Calabash.) Smoker's delight .....	.10
170	Dish Rag .....	.05
171	Bottle-Shaped. Very desirable.....	.05
172	Dipper .....	.05
173	Large Varieties, Mixed. oz. 30c.....	.05
174	Egg-Shaped. Resembling an egg.....	.05
175	Mock Orange. Shape and color of an orange .....	.05
176	Pear-Shaped Bi-Color. Half green, half yellow05
177	Small Varieties, Mixed. oz. 30c.....	.05



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Handsome bell-shaped flowers of the richest colors.

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(Metterich.)

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(Kugelamaranth.)

Well-known everlastings, with showy flowers resembling clover heads; extensively used in winter decorations. Start the seed in heat, and transplant, as they are slow to germinate outside. Annuals.

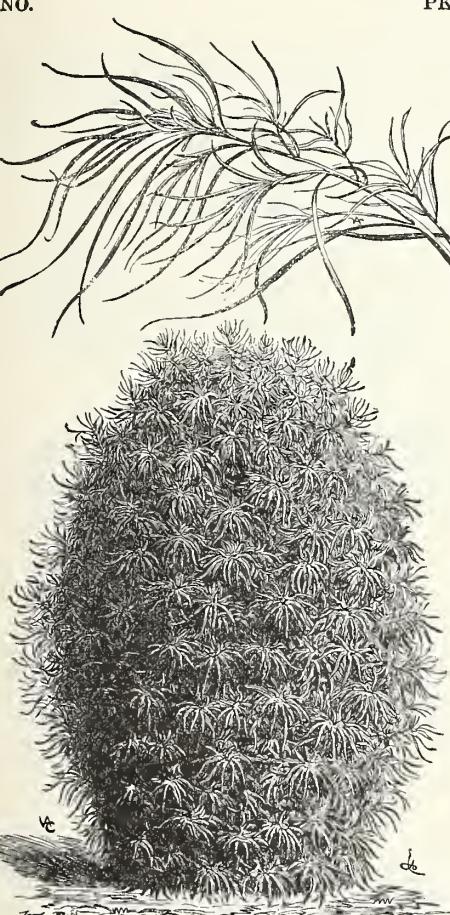
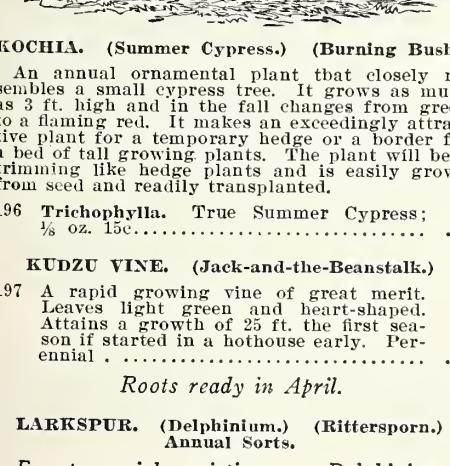
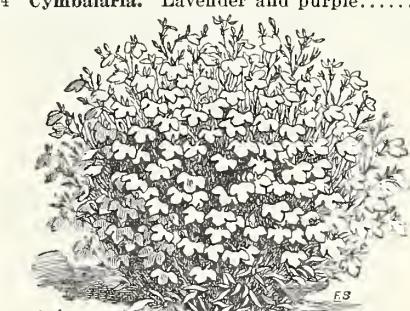
167 *Globosa* Mixed; 2 ft..... .05

GOURDS. (Kuerbis.)

Where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly, grapevines are very useful. Most will grow 20 to 30 feet in a season. The fruit is curiously-shaped and ornamental. Especially adapted for pergolas, trellises, and fences.

168	Hercules Club.	Club-shaped.	.05
169	African Pipe. (Calabash.)	Smoker's delight.	.10
170	Dish Rag		.05
171	Bottle-Shaped.	Very desirable.	.05
172	Dipper		.05
173	Large Varieties, Mixed.	oz. 30c.	.05
174	Egg-Shaped.	Resembling an egg.	.05
175	Mock Orange.	Shape and color of an orange.	.05
176	Pear-Shaped Bi-Color.	Half green, half yellow.	.05
177	Small Varieties, Mixed.	oz. 30c.	.05

NO.	GYPSOPHILA. (Gypsbraut.) (Baby's Breath)	PKT.	
Graceful, free-flowering plants. Flowers small, but produced in great quantities in loose panicles; elegant for bouquets. Succeed well in common garden soil.			
178	Elegans. White, annual, 1½ ft.....	.05	
179	Elegans Rosea. Pink, annual, 1½ ft....	.05	
180	Muralis. Dwarf pink, annual, 6 in.....	.05	
181	Paniculata. A fine hardy white perennial especially for bouquets; 2 ft. ½ oz. 10c.....	.05	
<i>Plants of the latter ready first of May.</i>			
Helianthus. See Sunflower.			
Helichrysum. See Elichrysum.			
HELIOTROPE. (Sonnenwende.)			
Well known deliciously fragrant plants; excellent for bedding purposes or pot-culture. Half-hardy perennial.			
182	Finest Mixed. 18 in.....	.10	
<i>Plants ready end of May.</i>			
HEUCHERA. (Alum Root.) (Heuchere.)			
Desirable bushy, hardy perennials, bearing many slender stems of bright, dark-crimson flowers during July and August. Grow in any good garden soil.			
183	Sanguinea Splendens. Dark-crimson; 1 ft.....	.10	
Hibiscus. See Mallow.			
HOLLYHOCK. (Stock-rose.)			
This is one of our handsome ornamental biennials, bearing spikes of flowers, about 5 ft. high, of almost every color. A clump in any garden gives an effect not obtainable with any other plant. Without an equal for planting among shrubbery or as a background. Seed sown in June or earlier will flower the following season. They require dry, deep soil, enriched with plenty of manure.			
184	Hybrid Double Annual. Mixed; a new, everblooming type, flowering the first season. Start the seed early in the hot-bed .....	.10
Best Double Varieties.			
185	Cherry-red 10	186 Maroon10
187	Flesh-pink 10	188 Rose-pink10
189	Sulphur-yellow 10	190 Pure white ..	.10
191	SUPERB MIXED. Our own mixture of the choicest kinds, all colors. A beautiful assortment. ½ oz. 25c.....	.10	
192	Allegheny. Semi-double, fringed; mixed colors; quite unlike the preceding and very showy .....	.10
<i>Plants early in May.</i>			
Hyacinth Bean. See Dolichos.			
ICE-PLANT. (Eisplant.)			
193	A pretty little trailing plant; the leaves and stalks being covered with small, watery globules, giving it the appearance of being covered with ice. A valuable plant for dry, sunny locations on banks, rockwork, borders and hanging-baskets. Annual .....	.05
Ipomoea. See Morning Glory.			
JAPANESE HOP VINE. (Humulus Japonicus.) (Hopfen.)			
A very rapid growing vine, with fine foliage, which is very dense and quite free from insect enemies, and which endures the beat remarkably. Grows 25 ft. high and self sows if the ground is not disturbed. Annual			
194	Green Leaved. Large, dark foliage; ½ oz. 15c.....	.05	
195	Variegated. Like the preceding except with variegated foliage. Makes a handsome vine; ½ oz. 20c.....	.05	
Joseph's Coat. See Amaranthus.			
Kenilworth Ivy. See Linaria.			

NO.	PKT.	PKT.
		
KOCHIA. (Summer Cypress.) (Burning Bush.)		
An annual ornamental plant that closely resembles a small cypress tree. It grows as much as 3 ft. high and in the fall changes from green to a flaming red. It makes an exceedingly attractive plant for a temporary hedge or a border for a bed of tall growing plants. The plant will bear trimming like hedge plants and is easily grown from seed and readily transplanted.		
196	Trichophylla. True Summer Cypress; 1/8 oz. 15c.....	.05
KUDZU VINE. (Jack-and-the-Beanstalk.)		
197	A rapid growing vine of great merit. Leaves light green and heart-shaped. Attains a growth of 25 ft. the first season if started in a hothouse early. Perennial.....	.05
Roots ready in April.		
LARKSPUR. (Delphinium.) (Rittersporn.) Annual Sorts.		
For perennial varieties, see <i>Delphinium</i> .		
This is one of our best garden flowers. Seeds sown in the open ground before the close of April will produce flowering plants by the beginning of July, and give a continuous succession of flowers from then until frost. They make handsome beds and their free, graceful habit and bright colors are very effective when interspersed in the old-fashioned flower or shrubby border. They stand		
		
well when cut. Good, rich soil dug deep and a sunny location suit them best.		
Double Branching or Stock-Flowered. The finest double flowers and colors. 2 1/2 ft.		
198	Carmine . . . . .	.05
200	Pink . . . . .	.05
202	Double Mixed. All colors; 1/8 oz. 15c...	.05
LAVATERA. (Annual Mallow.)		
203	Trimestris Mixed. A very beautiful and showy annual, growing about 2 ft. high and covered during the entire summer with large cup-shaped shrimp-pink flowers; in a border or bed the effect is very bright. Sow in May where they are to bloom and thin out to 12 in. apart.....	.05
Lavender. See Herbs.		
LINARIA. (Kenilworth Ivy.) (Cymbelkraut.)		
This is perhaps better known under the name of <i>Coliseum</i> or <i>Kenilworth Ivy</i> . It is a very handsome trailing plant, suitable for hanging baskets and window boxes.		
204	Cymbalaria. Lavender and purple.....	.05
		
LOBELIA. (Lobelia.)		
Exceedingly pretty, profusely-blooming plants, of easy culture; valuable for beds, borders, baskets, etc. Tender perennials, flowering first season from seed.		
205	Erinus Gracilis. Light blue; trailing; fine for baskets. Light green foliage. 1/8 oz. 40c.....	.05
206	Crystal Palace Compacta. Erect; dark blue; for bedding. Dark green foliage. 6 in.; 1/8 oz. 50c.....	.05
Love in a Mist. See <i>Nigella</i> .		
Lovegrove. See <i>Nemophabia</i> .		
LUPINS. (Wolfsbohne.)		
207	Annual Mixed. Free-flowering, easily grown plants with long, graceful spikes of various colored pea-shaped flowers. Valuable for beds, borders and for cutting. 2 to 3 ft.....	.05
208	Polyphyllus Mixed. Effective hardy perennials growing in any good garden soil. Bloom in May and June. 3 ft.....	.05
Marguerite. See <i>Carnation</i> .		
Matricaria. See <i>Feverfew</i> .		
Martynia. See under <i>Herbs</i> .		
MALLOW MARVELS.		
There is no more striking sight than a plant of this grand perennial in full flower in August and September. The individual flowers are of enormous size, many measuring 9 in. or more across. In texture they resemble the finest satin. Their coloring is gorgeous, embracing all the beautiful variations from white to deep red. Our seed has been grown from plants selected for size and brilliancy of bloom. Everyone should have a few plants of these. They adapt themselves readily to all locations and conditions of soil. Very popular.		
209	Splendid Hybrid Mixed. 1/8 oz. 50c.....	.10
Roots ready in May.		

NO.	PKT.	NO.	PKT.		
		MIMOSA. (Sensitive Plant.) (Sinnpflanze.) A very interesting and curious plant, its leaves closing if touched or shaken. Good garden loam. Annual.			
222	Pudica. Pinkish-white; 1½ ft.....	.05			
		MIMULUS. Moschatus. (Musk Plant.) A small trailing plant with yellow flowers and fragrant foliage; used in hanging baskets or pots and to cover the soil in pots containing large plants..... .10			
		Mirabilis. See Four O'Clocks. Momordica. See Balsam Pear. Monk's-hood. See Aconitum.			
					
		MORNING GLORY. (Trichterwinde.) Convolvulus and Ipomoea. Extensive genus of twining plants; remarkable for their fine foliage and showy flowers. Well adapted for open air or greenhouse culture. Annuals.			
210	Early Dwarf Mixed. ½ oz. 15c.....	.05	224	SUPERB MIXED. Our own mixture of separate colors embracing every shade; ½ oz. 15c; 4 oz. 80c..... .05	
211	Tall Orange .....	.05	225	Imperial Japanese Mixed. To the mixture we import direct from Japan, we add the fringed and yellow, making the greatest possible variety of flowers and foliage. Soak the seed a day, as the hard shell prevents sprouting. ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; 4 oz. 75c .. .05
212	Tall Lemon .....	.05	226	Mikado Giants. This is the largest strain with which the Japanese growers will part. There they will make flowers 5 in. across. With high cultivation they are certainly worth having; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c .. .10
213	African Tall Double Mixed. ½ oz. 15c.. French Sorts.	.05			
		These are smaller in size of flower but none the less handsome and striking. Includes both striped and single kinds. Fine for edgings.			
214	Golden Heart. Very large flowering. Golden yellow, brown margin.....	.05			
215	Double Cloth of Gold. Bright gold stripes on dark petals.....	.05			
216	French Tall Double Mixed. ½ oz. 15c..	.05			
217	Single Legion of Honor. Dwarf, golden yellow with a crimson spot on each petal .....	.05		
218	French Double Dwarf Mixed. ½ oz. 15c	.05			
MIGNONETTE. (Reseda.) A well-known favorite for pot or garden culture, with very fragrant spikes of flowers. If well thinned out they produce stronger plants and larger spikes of flowers. Grown in light, sandy soil, its fragrance is much stronger than when grown in a rich soil. Cannot be transplanted. Annual.		MOON FLOWER. At night and during dull days the plants are covered with an abundance of large, pure white, fragrant flowers, 5 to 6 in. in diameter. It grows very rapidly and will cover a large surface. The most rapid grower of any annual in a sunny location.			
219	Large Sweet-scented. The best for garden; ¼ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 60c.....	.05	227	White. (Ipomoea Grandiflora.) ¼ oz. 25c..... .05	
220	Machet. Of dwarf pyramidal growth, bearing numerous flower stalks; highly colored and very fragrant; ¼ oz. 25c....	.05			
221	Goliath. Of strong, yet compact habit, with rich green foliage; the giant trusses of flowers being borne on erect, strong, stiff stalks and surpassing all others in brilliancy of color; especially suited for house culture; ¼ oz. 50c....	.10	<i>Plants ready end of May.</i> Mourning Bride. See Scabiosa. Musk Plant. See Mimulus. Myosotis. See Forget-Me-Not.		

NASTURTIUMS

No garden is complete without a bed or row of Nasturtiums. For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliancy of coloring and general excellence nothing excels them for the yard. All they need is a moderately good soil in a well-drained, sunny position, and within a few weeks from the time they are sown until hard frost comes there is an endless profusion of their gorgeous blossoms. The varieties offered below were selected from a very large number of popular sorts as being the best and most distinct. Plant the seeds 1 in. deep, the tall sorts 2 in. apart and the dwarf about 4 in. apart each way. The plants will produce more flowers in rather poor soil, but should not be allowed to go to seed.



NO.	PKT.
TALL VARIETIES—Height 5 ft.	
228 Asa Gray.	.05
229 *Brilliant.	.05
230 Mars.	.05
231 Dark Crimson.	.05
232 Dunnett's Orange.	.05
233 Edward Otto.	.05
234 *Firefly.	.05
235 Giant of Battles.	.05
236 Golden Queen.	.05
237 Hemisphaericum.	.05
238 King of the Blacks.	.05
239 King Theodore.	.05
240 Lucifer.	.05

NO.	PKT.
241 *Margaret.	.05
242 Moltke.	.05
243 Regaleanum.	.05
244 Scheurianum.	.05
245 Spitfire.	.05
246 *Vesuvius.	.05
247 Ivy-Leaved. Leaves shaped like the English Ivy; deep scarlet.	.05
248 Madame Gauthier's Hybrids.	.05
249 Chameleon.	.05
250 SUPERB HYBRID MIXED.	.05
This is our own mixture of all the above sorts carefully blended so as to give a complete range of fine colors in the most desirable proportion and is therefore not to be compared with ordinary mixtures.	
½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; 4 oz. 75c.	.05

DWARF VARIETIES—Height 1 ft.

These sorts are excellent for bedding and will produce a wealth of flowers if given ample room and soil that is not too rich. Earth that is too rich in nitrogen will produce leaves at the expense of flowers.

251 Aurora.	.05
252 Cloth of Gold.	.05
253 Dark Crimson.	.05
254 *Empress of India.	.05
255 *Golden King.	.05
256 King of Tom Thumbs.	.05
257 Pearl.	.05
258 Prince Henry.	.05
259 Regalianum.	.05
260 Spotted King.	.05
261 Vesuvius.	.05
262 Chameleon.	.05
Has different colors of flowers on the same plant.	
263 DWARF VARIETIES MIXED.	.05
In the mixing of this we use equally as much effort to secure a pleasing blend as we do in our Superb Mixed Tall and it will give as fine results. We can recommend it highly to all wishing an extra fine assortment. ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; 4 oz. 75c.	
*Dark Leaved Varieties.	
264 Lilliput-Hybrids.	.05
Queen of Holland. A new type making a small dense bush with flowers produced in such profusion as to hide the foliage.	

NEMOPHILA. (Loveglove.) (Triften oder Hainblume.)

Neat and compact, with varied and beautiful colors, blooming all summer. Suitable for beds, borders and pot culture. Grow best in a moist, partially-shaded situation and not very rich soil. Annual.

265 **Finest Mixed.** ¾ ft. .05

NICOTIANA. (Tabak.) (Sweet Scented Tobacco.)

A graceful garden plant which has the peculiar habit of perfuming the garden every morning and evening. The flowers are tubular, opening to a star at the end. Very attractive when in full bloom. Start in botbeds in March for early flowers. Set 18 in. each way.

266 **Affinis.** Pure white. .05

NIGELLA. (Love in a Mist.) (Schwarzkuemmel.)

Popular annuals growing about 18 in. high. Slender and pretty cosmos-like foliage. The double rosette-like flowers are nice in the garden as well as for cut-flowers. Sow outside in May.

267 **Finest Mixed.** Blue and white. 1 ft. .05

268 **Miss Jekyll.** Large, corn-flower blue. .10

OENOTHERA. (Evening Primrose.) (Nachtkerze.)

Beautiful, free-flowering plants, very useful for beds and borders, flowering in long spikes. Common garden loam. Biennial.

269 **Biennis.** Beautiful clear canary-yellow. .05



PANSY (*Heartsease, Viola Tricolor.*)
(*Stiefmuetterchen.*)

We endeavor to get absolutely the best strains of Pansies grown in France and Germany. A perusal of the list will show the choicest varieties, regardless of cost and if proper care is exercised in sowing, the germination will be found to be high. Seed sown in hotbeds or cold frames in February or March will flower better during the fall and winter, while that sown in August or September and wintered over will give better results in spring and summer. On account of the delicate nature of the fancy varieties, extreme care should be used to start the seeds, light, rich soil, made fine with a rake or sieve being important and a covering of newspaper or cheese-cloth until the seeds, which should be only slightly covered with soil, are up, is absolutely necessary to insure a good stand.

If more plants come up than are needed, when they have their fourth or fifth leaf transplant them 3 in. apart each way, taking them as they come, rather than picking out the strongest, as the delicate plants are apt to produce the finest flowers. Protection from the midday sun is necessary to have large flowers, and keeping them picked will extend the flowering period. A mulching of Sheep Manure twice a month and a dusting of Tobacco Dust as often, will make them grow and keep the insects away.

The Giant flowering only are listed.

NO.	PKT.	NO.	PKT.
270 Trimardeau Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.50.	.20	293 Black. True .....	.20
271 Bugnot. Mixed; stained.....	.20	294 Royal Purple .....	.20
272 Boulogne. Mixed; stained.....	.20	295 SUPERB MIXED. Our own mixture of all the above large-flowering sorts including the very choicest Pansies grown. It is unsurpassed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; oz. \$3.00; 4 oz. \$10.00. A packet containing over 500 seeds .....	.20
273 Parisian. Mixed; stained.....	.20	296 FANCY SELECT. This mixture is our own selection from the above list of all the rarest, high-priced varieties and is intended for the specialist. None of the ordinary colors are included but only the new, rare, unusual shades. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$3.00; per packet of about 250 seeds .....	.25
274 Odier. Five-blotted; mixed.....	.20	297 Fine Mixed. Includes all the small-flowering sorts; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; oz. \$1.50....	.10
275 Masterpiece. Mixed, blotched and curled .....	.20	298 Tufted Pansies. (<i>Viola Cornuta.</i>) Until recently, these have been little appreciated in this country. In France and England they are used extensively for borders, where their masses of bright flowers are charming.....	.10
276 Cassier's Blotched. Mixed.....	.20	299 Orchid Flowering. This distinct strain includes all the unusual shades of coloring in Pansies; chamois, terra-cotta, pink, lilac, rose and orange. Medium in size, yet dainty and admired for their charming markings .....	.10
277 Madame Perret. Wine shades.....	.20		
278 Stained, White Ground.....	.20		
279 Stained, Red and Brown Ground.....	.20		
280 Pure White .....	.20		
281 Imperial Blue. Blue.....	.20		
282 Lord Beaconsfield Improved. Purple and white .....	.20		
283 Peacock. Beautiful .....	.20		
284 Fire King. Golden, upper petals purple .....	.20		
285 Adonis. Light blue.....	.20		
286 Indigo Blue .....	.20		
286 Hortensia Red. Rare color.....	.20		
288 Blotched and Striped.....	.20		
289 Pure Yellow .....	.20		
290 Yellow, Purple Stained.....	.20		
291 White, Purple Stained.....	.20		
292 Brilliant Red .....	.20		

Plants raised from our own stock seed, one dozen in a basket. Ready in May.

NO.	PKT.
PASSION FLOWER.	
Few effects are more charming than these blue Passion flowers covering a greenhouse wall with their rich green foliage and sky-blue blossoms.	
309 Caerulea Grandiflora. Blue 10	
PENTSTEMON. (Fuenffaden, Bartfaden.)	
Beautiful and attractive, hardy, herbaceous plants, with long, graceful spikes of richly colored flowers. Succeed in a light loam, and should have a dry situation, as they suffer more from wet than cold during the winter.	
310 Hybrid Extra Mixed. Fine large flowered strain. Perennial. 2 ft. ....	.10
311 Gloxinioides, "Sensation." As a bedding plant this takes rank with the Petunia, Phlox, etc., etc. It grows about 2 feet high, every branch being a spike of large, trumpet-like flowers in a very wide range of bright colors, including rose, red, carmine, cherry, pink, lilac, purple, etc. Not quite hardy and best treated like Petunias, Verbenas, Salvia, etc. ....	.10
SINGLE PETUNIA. (Petunie.)	
For outdoor decoration or house culture few plants equal the Petunia in effectiveness. They commence flowering early and continue a sheet of bloom throughout the whole season until killed by frost; easily cultivated, only requiring a good soil and sunny position.	
312 Giant Ruffled. Flowers of unusual size and substance, ruffled and fringed, in the most beautiful of colors.....	.25
313 California Giants. A new, magnificent strain surpassing all others in size and coloring. Deep yellow throats. $\frac{1}{2}$ pkts., 25c. ....	.50
314 Howard's Star. A beautiful free-flowering strain, color crimson maroon with a clearly-defined, five-pointed star of blush-white. For bedding, baskets, vases, etc., this is exceptionally fine....	.10
315 Rosy Morn. A soft carmine pink with white throat; makes a very dainty and at the same time effective border.....	.10
316 Adonis. Carmine-red, white throat....	.10
317 Snowball. A compact pure white sort for massing. Very free flowering....	.10
318 Fine Mixed .....	.05
319 Extra Choice Hybrid Mixed. A very fine strain of bright colors. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.; oz. 80c.10



DOUBLE PETUNIA

NO.	PKT.
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DOUBLE PETUNIA.

It is, perhaps, not generally understood by the buying public that seed of the double sorts are only obtained by artificially fecundating single blooms with the pollen from the double. This makes the seed necessarily high priced. In spite of all possible care only a small percentage will produce double flowers, but the singles are of an unusually fine quality. The finest doubles are always grown from seed; when propagated from cuttings they degenerate.

The weaker seedlings should be carefully saved, as these invariably produce the finest double blooms. The same is true of the single sorts, the large strong seedlings usually being weedy, while the, at first, least promising ones produce the very finest flowers of the best colorings.

It is always best to sow Petunias indoors and transplant to the open in May.

320 **Double Mixed Fringed.** Extra fringed, blottedched and striped, fecundated with double of the best strain. $\frac{1}{8}$ pkt. 25c.50

Plants ready in May.

Pelargonium. See Geranium.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA
(Flammenblume.)

The Phloxes are the showiest and most easily raised of all Annuals. We know of nothing which produces such a continuous supply of the most attractive flowers in a most wonderful range of colors. All the tints of the rainbow are represented with all possible variations of stripes, veins and eyes of contrasting shades. Seed should be sown in the ground as soon as danger of frost is over and in a few weeks the beds are a blaze of glory. May be grown in beds or borders, boxes or vases and make splendid cutting material as the blooms last long in water. 1 ft.

321 Pure White .05	322 Bright Scarlet .05
323 Bright Pink .05	324 Dark Purple .05
325 Bright Red, White Center .....	.05
326 Bright Rose, White Center .....	.05
327 Flesh Color, Purple Center .....	.05
328 Striped Mixed. Brilliant hues.....	.05
329 Star Phlox Mixed. A novel star-shaped flower of the prettiest colors.....	.05
330 SUPERB MIXED. Our own splendid mixture of above separate colors and kinds, insuring some of every color in each packet; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c; oz. \$1.00.....	.05
331 Dwarf Phlox. These are bushy plants 6 or 8 in. high, especially desirable for ribbon borders. Large flowers and brilliant colors. Extra mixed.....	.05

NO.	PKT.	NO.	PKT.

PERENNIAL PHLOX. (P. Decussata.)

Hardy herbaceous perennial and quite distinct from the varieties of *Phlox Drummondii* offered above, which are annuals. For best results sow as soon as frost is out of the ground in spring or as soon as gathered in the autumn. The seed we send out has been saved from a choice collection and is supplied in mixture only.

332 **Choice Mixed.** Brilliant colors; 2½ ft.. .10

A very fine collection of choicest varieties of plants ready in April.

Platycodon. See *Campanula*.

Polyanthus. See *Primula*.

POTULACA. (Portulak.) (Irish Moss.)

Too much cannot be said in praise of this popular and handsome annual which produces a perfect carpet in a remarkably short time. Succeeds best in an exposed, sunny location and flourishes in dry and very shallow soil. It is of a creeping nature with moss-like foliage, which from early summer until frost is hidden by the brilliant rose-like flowers that open wide in the morning and close in the evening. Because of its foliage it is frequently known as Irish Moss or Moss Rose. It is well to mix the seed with three or four times its bulk of dry sand or soil which permits an even and easy distribution of the seed. It may safely be sown the latter part of April.

333 **SUPERB MIXED.** Our own mixture of the finest eleven separate colors and unsurpassed for brilliancy and size.

¼ oz. 15c; oz. 50c..... .05

334 **Double Mixed.** Saved from the best varieties and colors and producing a large percentage of double flowers..... .10

Pot Marigold. See *Calendula*.

POPPY. (Papaver.) (Mohn.)

Annual Poppies should be sown as early in the spring as possible where they are to remain, as they do not stand transplanting. Sow very thinly, preferably in cloudy weather or after a shower, barely cover the seed, press down firmly, and they will come up in a few days. If they come up too thickly they must be thinned out to stand 3 or 4 in. or more apart if you wish best results. It is well to make several sowings at intervals to keep up a succession of bloom. If picked just before expanding the flowers will last several days. It is also advisable to pick the old flowers as soon as fallen, which will lengthen the blooming season quite a while.

335 **Carnation Double Scarlet.** Splendid double fringed flowers of the brightest scarlet. ¼ oz. 15c..... .05

336 **Large Flowered Carnation Mixed.** Beautiful colors of largest size double and full. ¼ oz. 10c; oz. 30c..... .05

337 **Paeony-Flowered.** Showy flowers of a globular form, resembling full-blown Paeonies. Handsome colors..... .05

338 **Shirley, Extra Mixed.** Annual; a most beautiful semi-double variety; does well in any garden and embraces a great variety of colors, ranging from pure white, through many delicate shades of pink, to bright red. If cut before the sun strikes them they will keep a day in water. ½ oz. 15c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c... .05

339 **Single Tulip Poppy.** One of the most brilliant; the flowers are 3 in. across and closely resemble the brilliant Scarlet *Gesneriana* Tulip; 2 ft. ¼ oz. 25c.. .05

HARDY PERENNIAL POPPIES.

Oriental Poppies should be sown in early spring in the open ground as soon as it is fit to work. The plants disappear during July or August, appearing again as soon as the weather gets cool. It is well to mark the places they are planted with a stake to insure the roots against disturbance during their annual resting period.

340 **Bracteatum.** A very large orange-scarlet flower, averaging 5 in. in diameter; perennial; 3 ft..... .05

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STOCKS. (Gilliflower.)
(Levkoyen.)

The charming colors, delightful fragrance, and free blooming character of the stocks have made them favorite plants for both summer and winter cultivation. They are very effective for beds and borders, and their handsome flower spikes are invaluable for bouquets and floral decorations. The large-flowering Ten-week section is the earliest to bloom. For succession sow the Cut-and-Come-Again varieties, which bloom abundantly until frost. 1 ft.

Double Large Flowering Ten-Weeks.
Dwarf German.

365 Bright Rose...	.05	368 Light Blue...	.05
366 Blood Red...	.05	369 Dark Blue ....	.05
367 Pure White...	.05	370 Canary Yellow ..	.05
371 Finest Mixed, all colors, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c....	.05		
Cut and Come Again. Perpetual Flowering.			
372 Princess Alice. Pure White.....	.10		
373 Beauty of Nice. An extra fine strain of a winter-flowering type that so many are finding useful when started indoors and transplanted to the garden. Delicate flesh pink .....	.10		

Summer Cypress. See Kochia.

SUNFLOWER. (Helianthus.)
(Sonnenblume.)

The larger varieties are useful in forming backgrounds of large beds or borders and for distant effects, while the smaller sorts may be planted with scarlet salvia, cannae and other tall bedding plants, also furnishing good cutting material. Hardy annuals.

374 Globe Flowered. Double globe or dahlia-like flowers of a rich saffron yellow. 7 ft. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c.; oz. 30c.....	.05
375 Californian. Double dark yellow. 5 ft. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c.; oz. 30c.....	.05
376 Double Dwarf. Large, handsome golden-yellow flowers. 4 ft. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c.; oz. 30c .....	.05
377 Miniature. (H. Cucumerifolius.) Identical in appearance with our common yellow Field Daisy. The dainty golden-yellow flowers are borne in profusion on long stems, which with the foliage make ideal subjects for vases and jardinières in the house. Will grow in any soil; 2 to 3 ft.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.; oz. 80c.....	.05
378 Single Russian. The tallest common sunflower .....	.05

SWEET PEAS
See Next Page.

SWEET ROCKET. (Hesperis.)
(Nachtiola.)

379 Matronalis Mixed. Perennial plants with spikes of showy, fragrant flowers; 2 to 3 ft. Blooms during June and July	.05
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NO.

PKT.

SWEET SULTANS. (Centaurea Moschata.)

Undoubtedly the finest of all Sweet Sultans for cut flower purposes. The beautiful sweet-scented, artistic-shaped flowers are borne on long, strong stems, and when cut will stand for several days in good condition. It is best, in this latitude, to sow very early in the spring, so that they may perfect their flowers before very hot weather comes.

380 Americana (Basket Flower). A splendid native variety, 3 ft. high, bearing immense thistle-like blooms of a rosy-lavender color. Very showy in the mixed border and splendid for cutting. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.....	.05
381 Suaveolens (Grecian Cornflower). Very showy, large, bright yellow flowers; sweetly scented and a popular sort for cutting, lasting well .....	.05
382 Finest Mixed. All colors, purple, lavender, white, yellow, etc.....	.05
383 Imperial Mixed. Colors white and shades of pink, lilac and purple; flowers large and numerous.....	.05

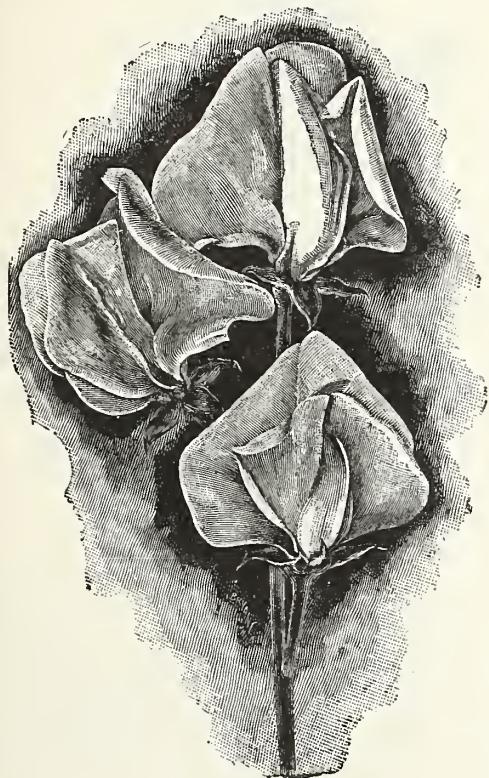


SWEET WILLIAM. (Dianthus Barbatus.)
(Bartnelke.)

Attractive, free-flowering hardy perennials usually classed as Dianthus with China Pinks, but are different from them in not blooming until the second year. In beds and borders they will produce a splendid effect in their rich, velvety flowers of many colors. They are of easy culture and profuse bloomers, appearing so early in the season that they fully repay for time and effort spent upon them. It is much better to raise new, vigorous young plants from seed every season than to divide the old plants.

384 Pink Beauty. Striking salmon-pink....	.10
385 Scarlet Beauty. Bright scarlet.....	.10
386 Dark Crimson. Rich dark shade.....	.05
387 Giant Auricula-Eyed. Various colors with well-defined eyes.....	.05
388 Finest Single Mixed. All colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 50c.....	.05
<i>Plants ready in May.</i>	
389 Double Mixed. A choice blend. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.....	.10

SWEET PEAS



SWEET PEAS.

QUANTITY PRICE. Any of the Spencers offered below at 25c. per ounce, and any of the Grandiflora type at 15c. per ounce.

WHITE.

390	WHITE SPENCER.	Large and free....	.10
391	Dorothy Eckford.	Extra good.....	.05
392	Emily Henderson.	Early.....	.05

PRIMROSE OR PALE YELLOW.

393	PRIMROSE SPENCER.	Clear primrose	.10
394	Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon.	White seeded....	.05

LIGHT PINK.

395	ELFRIDA PEARSON.	Lovely pink, extra	.10
396	Prima Donna.	Choice soft pink.....	.05

DEEPER PINK.

397	COUNTESS SPENCER.	Bright clear pink .....	.10
398	Katherine Tracy.	Brilliant pink.....	.05

LIGHT PINK SHADED.

399	DAINTY SPENCER.	Well named.....	.10
400	Lovely.	Large and free.....	.05

ORANGE PINK.

401	THOMAS STEVENSON.	Best giant orange .....	.10
402	STIRLING STENT.	Salmon orange... .10	
403	Miss Wilmott.	Very pretty.....	.05

Modern culture of Sweet Peas has produced so many beautiful colors and such large flowers that they are almost indispensable. That these fine new varieties are harder to grow, goes without saying, for with many people success seems to be the exception.

We made a canvass, recently, among our customers and have come to the conclusion that poor soil causes most of the failures and the unfavorable place they were sown and the wrong method of cultivation caused the rest.

Sweet Peas need rich soil—the richer the better—and it should be rich to a depth of at least one foot. Raw Bone Meal, a pound to three feet of row, is the best fertilizer, especially in heavy soil. Sheep manure comes next, and old cow manure and rotted horse manure follow, but fresh horse manure should never be used and in no case should any fertilizer come into direct contact with the seed, especially if the fertilizer is fresh.

In clay soil, three or four inches is a sufficient depth to sow the seed and in light soils six or eight inches will be better. Some people advise sowing the seed in a trench and filling in the soil as the plants grow, but this sometimes smothers the plants. Others advise covering the seeds to the proper depth at once and treading the soil down firmly. The latter method will take the seed longer to grow, so that early sowing is necessary if early flowers are wanted. By this method successive sowings may be made so that flowers may be had until frost.

Better results are obtained by having the vines away from walls and tight fences, as the plants seem to require air.

If the soil is frequently stirred and watered too often, rank vines are obtained, but at the expense of flowers. It is therefore better to only pull the weeds and stir the soil but little. If the vines are allowed to go to seed they soon cease blooming.

A mulch of lawn trimmings or similar material laid about the plants keeps the soil moist and cool and also checks the growth of weeds.

We wish to call the attention of our customers to the list of **Giant Flowering or Spencer Sweet Peas**. The flowers are of strong substance, measure $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches across, the edges are waved and fluted and three or four blossoms are produced on each stem. The number of colors is still limited, but the immense size and beauty of the flowers easily compensate for that. We recommend a few at least, for trial, as they are rapidly supplanting the older type. They are designated by CAPITALS.

BRIGHT RED SHADES.

404	KING EDWARD SPENCER.	Bright crimson .....	.10
405	King Edward VII.	Pure red; very fine..	.05
406	Queen Alexandra.	Very bright.....	.05

ROSE CRIMSON SHADES.

407	GEORGE HERBERT.	Rose carmine...	.10
408	Prince of Wales.	Very attractive.....	.05

LAVENDER.

409	MARGARET MADISON.	Fine pale lavender .....	.10
410	ASTA OHN.	Choice soft lavender.....	.10
411	Lady Grisel Hamilton.	Best of its type	.05

MAUVE.

412	TENNANT SPENCER.	The best mauve	.10
413	Lottie Eckford.	A pleasing shade.....	.05

BLUE.

414	FLORA NORTON SPENCER.	The best clear blue .....	.10
415	Lord Nelson.	Rich deep blue.....	.05
416	Duke of Westminster.	Large purple....	.05

MAROON.

417	OTHELLO SPENCER.	Rich deep maroon	.10
418	Othello.	Very dark maroon.....	.05

NO.		PKT.	NO.		PKT.
	GIANT FLOWERING MIXED.				

This mixture consists of our selection of Spencers and Unwins including all the above Spencers and many more that we buy, but do not list. Everyone should have at least part of the row Giant Flowering, for they are wonderfully large and beautiful.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; 4 oz. 75c

SUPERB MIXTURE

This mixture cannot be surpassed by anyone. It is our own best mixture of large flowering Sweet Peas only, embracing all colors with light colors predominating.

New sorts will be added to this mixture from year to year as the opportunity for improving it arises. We intend to make it as good a mixture as it is possible to have.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$15.00.

DWARF SWEET PEAS.

419 **Cupids Mixed.** These grow about 6 inches high and are suitable for beds and borders. Oz. 10c.; 4 oz. 30c..... .05

PERENNIAL SWEET PEAS.

(Everlasting or Hardy Sweet Peas.)

Showy, free-flowering hardy perennials for screening rocks, fences, walls and arbors; without the fragrance of the ordinary Sweet Pea, yet very desirable, for they bloom during a long season and last well when cut. 2 to 8 ft.

420 **Pink Beauty.** Rose pink..... .10

421 **Crimson.** Handsome10

422 **White.** Valuable for cutting..... .10

423 **Mixed Colors**10

Plants ready in May.

THUNBERGIA. (Thumbergie.) (Black-eyed Susan.)

Beautiful, rapid-growing annual climbers, preferring a warm, sunny situation; used extensively in hanging-baskets and vases. Very pretty flowers in buff, white, orange, etc., with dark eyes; mixed colors; 4 ft.

424 **Finest Mixed**05

TORENIA.

Beautiful, free-flowering plants; suitable for pot-culture in house or conservatory. They also succeed well in a moist, shady border, during the summer months, and, for baskets and vases, are unsurpassed. Light, rich loam. Tender perennial.

425 **Fournieri.** Azure blue, with three dark blue spots and bright yellow throat.... .05

VALERIANA. (Valerian.) (Hardy Garden Heliotrope.)

Showy border plants with large heads of sweetly fragrant flowers of pinkish-white during June and July.

426 **Officinalis.** Strong heliotrope odor. 3 to 4 ft. .05

VINCA. (Sinngruen.) (Madagascar Periwinkle or Old Maid.)

Beautiful free-flowering plants, with handsome blossoms. Seed should be sown early inside and transplanted into the border in May or June, where they will give fine blooms through the summer and autumn. Light, rich soil.

427 **Mixed Varieties.** Pink and white. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c..... .05

Plants ready in May.

NO.		PKT.



VINCA

VIOLAS.

428 **Tufted Pansies.** (V. Cornuta.) These charming flowers are used extensively in France and England for edging beds and borders, but until recently have been little appreciated in this country. Where effect is wanted they are superior to Pansies, as they are far better bloomers, yet of smaller size. Very choice mixture.10

429 **Violet.** (V. Odorata.) These well-known hardy plants have beautiful single blooms with a delightful fragrance. Large deep blue flowers; extensively used by florists10

VERBENA. (Eisenkraut.)

This well-known and popular annual of a low procumbent habit is very desirable for massing in beds, for borders, window boxes and hanging baskets. Large clusters of brilliant flowers are borne in profusion for the early summer until frost. The shades run from snow-white to deep purple, including eyed-sorts and striped varieties. They lend themselves readily for bouquets. Sown in the open in May, the seed will produce flowering plants by August, but the season may well be prolonged by starting indoors and transplanting after danger of frost is over. Soak the seed before planting. A light turf loam is best. The mammoth-flowering strain we offer has trusses and individual flowers of the largest size.

430 **Blue Shades..** .10 | 431 **Pink Shades..** .10

432 **Pure White..** .10 | 433 **Defiance, scarlet** .10

434 **Striped Varieties, all colors.....** .10

435 **Auricula-Flowered Hybrids, finest colors, large eyes** .10

436 **SUPERB MAMMOTH MIXED.** Our own blend of very choicest stock of separate colors. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c..... .10

437 **Hybrid Fine Mixed.** $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c..... .05

438 **Lemon Verbena.** (Aloysia Citriodora.) An old favorite, with fragrant evergreen leaves, suitable for garden culture or for pot plants during the winter. The leaves are often dried and placed among linens .10

Plants ready in May.

NO. PKT.



WALLFLOWER. (*Cheiranthus cheiri.*)
(*Gelbveil oder Goldlack.*)

These fragrant flowers should be better known. Their adaptability for outdoor growth and for pot-culture should win favor here as in Europe, where they are very popular. The oriental coloring of the blooms in their rich reds and yellows is every effective. Succeed best in light, rich soil in a moist atmosphere. Sow the seed early in a hot-bed and transplant. On the approach of cold weather pot and grow in the house to flower all winter. Tender perennial. 2 ft.

439 Extra Double Finest Mixed. 2 ft..... .10

440 Early Flowering Single Mixed..... .05

NO. PKT.



ZINNIA. (*Zinnie.*)
(*Youth and Old Age.*)

One of the finest summer flowers for bedding wherever dash of color is wanted. Sow the seed in the open in good, rich soil and the plants will be profuse in blooming until frost. Few flowers are more easily grown or bloom more abundantly. Much used for cutting. Plant at least eight inches apart for the best results.

441 New Giant Double. This new type has flowers of the very largest size and somewhat flattened. The color range is from the darkest red to pure white. A distinct advance over the old sorts. Mixed. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c..... .10

442 Fireball. Intense carmine, full double flowers 2 inches or more across. Dazzling. 2 ft. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c..... .05

443 Extra Double Mixed. The finest double sorts mixed. Very choice. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c... .05

444 Lilliput Double. This charming type has small double, nearly globe-shaped flowers in great variety of bright colors. 1 ft. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c..... .10

445 Red Riding Hood. This is a scarlet Lilliput with double flowers an inch or less in breadth, produced in great profusion all summer. It makes a splendid edging and is decidedly attractive. 1 ft. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c..... .10

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

Commonly called Elephant's Ears. One of the most beautiful and ornamental foliage plants, either for pot culture or the open ground. They have broad, light green leaves, beautifully veined with dark green, and will grow to immense size if well taken care of. We have ourselves grown the plants five and one-half feet high, with leaves forty-four inches long. The small bulbs make a fine border for a bed of Cannas, and as they grow well in the shade are unequalled to plant in the angle between the piazza and the house. The large plants are planted singly in lawns, and make a fine tropical appearance. To grow them successfully, the soil should be rich to a depth of two feet, and if the plants are watered plentifully (they cannot be watered too much) and an occasional dressing of sheep manure applied, they will make a growth that is really wonderful.

Each

Small bulbs (for bedding)..... \$0.05

Medium \$0.10 and .15

Large25 and .30

Mammoth50

Potted Caladiums, with two or three leaves, ready May 15th, per doz. \$2.50; each, .25c.



Caladium Esculentum.



EVER-BLOOMING FRENCH CANNAS

There are but few plants which can be grown with only a small amount of care and attention that give so much satisfaction, and make so fine a display as a bed of French Cannas.

The old-fashioned tall Cannas, that were grown for their foliage, had a place in floriculture, that could not otherwise be filled, but with the improvement made by adding to fine foliage, fine flowers, almost as various in colors as the rainbow, we have a bedding plant that is unsurpassed. The flowers are being constantly improved. New colors are added, and shades are intensified until the list of sorts is numbered by the score.

The latest departure is in the size of the flowers, which have now been increased in a few sorts to a diameter of over five inches.

We give a list of tested varieties which may be depended upon as the choicest of many that are usually catalogued.

Our plants have been grown in pots and are large enough to be kept in the house if desired, where they also make a fine show, or they may be bedded, providing the danger from frost is past.

Each Doz.

METEOR. This is, next to Firebird, the finest scarlet of medium height to date. Flowers immense in size, brilliant scarlet, large trusses; foliage green; height 4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.20	\$2.00
FIREBIRD. This new Canna is in the first rank for size and brilliancy. The flowers are pure scarlet, petals $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, immense trusses, held well above the green foliage and it grows about 4 feet high.....	.20	2.00
CITY OF PORTLAND. Strong growing deep pink, trusses large and fine. Stalk grows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height.....	.50	5.00
HUNGARIA. The new rose-pink and the finest in this color. Petals and trusses large; stalks $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. Wonderfully showy and distinct.....	.15	1.50
 JULIUS KOCH. A new brilliant red canna with large flowers. Stalks 3 feet.....	.15	1.50
LONG BRANCH. A new gilt-edged canna like S. A. Crozy only much larger. Stalks 4 to 5 ft high.....	.20	2.00
Souvenir Antoine Crozy. The finest of the gilt edged type. Plant grows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high. Flowers intense scarlet, bordered with a broad band of gold. Does not fade with heat, and makes a striking appearance .....	.15	1.50
Italia. One of the new monster-flowering Cannas. Flowers may be described as having large splashes of bright red on canary yellow ground. Grows 5 or 6 feet high and is very vigorous; flower stalks large and carried well above the foli- age, which is strong and tough.....	.15	1.50
Louisiana. Height 4 to 5 feet. Color deep crimson. Trusses large and held high above the foliage. The best tall red canna of the older type.....	.15	1.50
Yellow King Humbert. Strong, green foliage, immense flowers of a golden yel- low color, lightly dotted with red.....	.25	2.50

CANNAS—continued

	Each	Doz.
KING HUMBERT. An orchid flowered canna, with bronze foliage. Flowers of immense size, orange-scarlet streaked with crimson and of much stronger substance than the other orchid flowered cannas. Height 4½ to 5 ft. The most popular bronze-leaved canna ever sold.....	\$.20	\$2.00
Burbank. One of the orchid-flowering cannas. Large canary yellow flowers with a few crimson spots. Foliage strong and tough. Height 5 to 6 feet..	.15	1.50
Crimson Bedder. The best canna of its color yet introduced. Has large heads of good sized flowers that retain their color well in the sun. Plant is very vigorous, producing many trusses. Height 3 to 3½ feet.....	.15	1.50
Richard Wallace. A fine new canary-yellow canna growing 5 feet high. A splendid sort, long needed to complete the list of colors.....	.15	1.50
Alphonse Bouvier. A standard Canna, having brilliant scarlet flowers. Height 4 to 5 feet. Spikes large and drooping. Planted extensively and very popular .....	.15	1.50
Duke of Marlborough. Color crimson maroon; very distinct. A fine bedding canna. Height 4 feet.....	.15	1.50
Fiery Cross. Immense trusses of crimson scarlet. Green foliage and stalks 5 to 6 feet high.....	.75	7.00
Orange Bedder. A new shade in Cannas. Bright orange lightly suffused with scarlet; free bloomer; 4 ft.....	.25	2.50
Gigantea Discolor. This is the strongest, tallest foliage Canna grown. Will attain a height of 8 to 10 feet, with strong leaves nearly a foot broad, green and so heavily veined and ribbed with bronze as to pass for a bronze-leaved Canna. Just the thing to hide an unsightly fence or to make a dense background or screen.....	.15	1.50
Common Tall Green Cannas. Grown for foliage. Dry roots.....	.08	.75
Common Tall Bronze Cannas. For their foliage. Dry roots.....	.08	.75

VINES

	Each
Honeysuckle. (Hall's.) White, deliciously fragrant flowers, changing to yellow, in bloom for months. Vine is perfectly hardy and foliage is retained very late. We get these out of three inch pots. 2 for 25c.....	\$.15
Clematis Paniculata. (Japanese Clematis). A perfectly hardy, rapid growing vine. Blossoms white fragrant, star-shaped and so abundant as to suggest a cloud. Out of three inch pots. 2 for 25c.....	.15
Cinnamon Vine. A fine, hardy climber, known also as Chinese Yam. Beautiful glossy leaves with prominent veins; flowers sweet-scented. Ready in April. 75c per doz.	.10
Japan Ivy. (Ampelopsis Veitchii.) A popular vine, perfectly hardy and able to cling to brick or stone walls without giving the sparrows a foothold for nesting. We get strong 2 year roots. Ready in March.....	.50
Japan Ivy. Grown in pots; ready in June.....	.50
Medeira Vine. A rapid-climbing plant, having beautiful, wax-like green leaves and feathery white flowers, with a delicious fragrance resembling mignonette. Ready in April. 50c per dozen.....	.05
Dutchman's Pipe. (Aristolochia Siphon.) A hardy vine with large heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers resembling a miniature pipe. Excellent where a dense shade is wanted. Being slow to root, the vines do not make much growth the first season, but are well worth waiting for. Strong dormant plants in March.....	.75
Kudzu Vine. This is a rather new hardy vine from Japan. It has three lobed leaves, each lobe the size of a man's hand and is the most rapid growing hardy vine we have. Further south where the growing season is longer it bears clusters of flowers that very much resemble the Wistaria, but here it dies down to the ground each winter to come up with renewed vigor the next spring. Roots imported from Japan, ready in March.....	.25
Moonflower Vine. During May we shall have strong rooted plants of this, the most profuse and rapid-growing vine, that can be raised in our climate. Flowers, immense in size and pure white, open at night, and are delicately fragrant. Grows best in the sun, and requires rich soil and plenty of water.....	.10
Cobaea Scandens. A very handsome, rapid growing annual vine having large blue, bell-shaped flowers, and particularly adapted for shady places. Out of pots.....	.10

Postage on Root and Bulbs. (See Front Inside Cover Page.)

LILIES



Japan Lily.

Lilies will thrive the best in a rich dry soil, where water will not stand in winter. In clay soil, put a cup of sand under them for drainage. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually.

In this list we offer only such varieties as can be safely set in the spring.

For other varieties see catalogue of bulbs for fall planting. Each

Canadense. Our native "Meadow Lily" with yellow flowers, spotted red. It does remarkably well under cultivation in the garden..... \$0.20

Speciosum Praecox. Pure white, with slight rose tint on ends of the petals.....

Speciosum Rubrum. White spotted with crimson. Imported from Japan.....

Speciosum Magnificum. Similar to Rubrum, but the crimson extends nearly to the edge of the petals. A beautiful sort.....

Tigrinum Splendens. (Tiger Lily.) Bright orange scarlet, with dark spots; a strong growing, showy variety, and entirely hardy; succeeds well everywhere

Day Lily. (Plantain Lily.) This is commonly called a lily but has a fibrous root. It is pure white, deliciously fragrant and though the flowers last but a day, many are produced on a stem and an established clump will send up many stems during the season. A root will grow into a large clump in a few years and should therefore be planted by itself

.15

LILY OF THE VALLEY

No flower can take the place of the ever popular Lily of the Valley. We get the pips or crowns from Hamburg in the winter and put them in cold storage for spring sales. They will bloom in three or four weeks from the time they are planted, and have fine, long stems of very large bells. No flower will grow like them in a shady place.

Price Clumps, 60c each

DAHLIAS

Dahlias are almost too common to need much description, but it may be perhaps well to draw attention to the fact that there are now various types that were not known a few years ago. Chief among the newer is the Cactus type with long curled and twisted petals, which is a radical departure from the old fashioned "Show" Dahlias with each petal set in its place. Then there are Decorative and Fancy Dahlias with reflex petals, Pompon Dahlias, which have small ball-shaped flowers, and Single Dahlias in many beautiful colors and sometimes five inches in diameter.

Dry Roots. Separate colors of Cactus Show and Decorative Dahlias, ready April 1st. Per dozen \$1.50; each 15c.

Named Varieties. The grower that supplies us has a collection of fifty choicest varieties of the various classes of Dahlias and we are able to offer sets or collections of from twelve to thirty-six different named sorts at a uniform price of \$1.50 per dozen. New varieties are being placed on the market annually, which we can also supply if wanted at prices as low as others ask. Call or write if interested.



Cactus Dahlias.

GLADIOLI

Gladioli are the most satisfactory of all the summer-flowering bulbs. They are inexpensive and grow readily in any kind of soil without special care or attention. They bloom freely in almost any spot, being equally as valuable for nooks here and there about the garden as for massing in large beds. The color range is wonderful and dazzling effects may be had by a judicious selection. No other flower produces such a brilliant effect either in the open or cut for indoor decoration, and we recommend them to everyone.

They succeed best in good loam, enriched with well-rotted manure. The bulbs should be planted about three inches deep in heavy soil and six in sand and six or eight inches apart. It is a good plan to make plantings every three or four weeks beginning in April for a succession of bloom, Gladioli lending themselves readily to this treatment.

From the many hundreds of choice sorts offered in this country and Europe we have selected these few varieties as being the very cream of them all, everything considered. For distinctness of coloring, freedom of bloom, length of spike and popularity we consider this a very desirable list and do not hesitate to strongly recommend them.

	Each	Dozen		
America. Magnificent large flowers of a delicate pink with a trace of lavender.	\$.05	\$.50		
Baron Hulot. Smaller flowers of a real, deep indigo blue.	.05	.60		
Brenchleyensis. Vermillion scarlet and most effective in mass.	.05	.40		
Europe. Magnificent white flower on large trusses	.20	1.75		
Empress of India. One of the richest dark red varieties. Best of this color	.15	1.50		
Mrs. Francis King. Large flowers of flaming pink color			.05	.50
Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Jr. Makes a most favorable impression wherever grown. Salmon-pink with deep red blotches at the throat. Large flowers			.20	2.00
Niagara. Large, soft primrose-yellow, with carmine streaks on lower petals			.20	2.00
Panama. Immense rose-pink flowers produced on long stems, very handsome			.15	1.25
Peace. A grand white flower of largest size with pale lilac pencilings on inner petals			.15	1.25
Rochester White. The only strictly pure white throughout even to the pistils and stamens. Wide open flowers on long stems			.15	1.50
Sulphur King. The best yellow flowering sort to date			.25	2.50

GLADIOLI IN SEPARATE COLORS.

This list is composed of a selection of different sorts of the same shade or color, and is given for those who have a stock of bulbs but are short of certain colors.

	Doz.	100
Red and Scarlet. Choice sorts only	\$0.40	\$2.50
Light Colors. Standard selection	.40	2.50
White and Light. Best named sorts	.60	4.00
Striped and Variegated.	.40	2.75
Pink. Fine pink and rose shades	.40	2.50
Yellow and Orange. Best shades	.60	3.50

MIXED GLADIOLI.

For the many lovers of this beautiful flower who are unable to plant extensively yet desire a good assortment of color we offer a mixture of our own blending. By mixing these ourselves we can assure our customers of a mixture containing a choice assortment of colors.

EXTRA CHOICE. The largest collection of kinds and colors. For variety this mixture takes the lead not only of our list, but any other

\$.40 \$ 2.50

Primulinus Hybrids. Medium sized flowers on slender wavy stems. Popular because of their grace and wonderful color range embracing shades of yellow, terra cotta and orange. Splendid for cutting

.60 4.00

HERBACEOUS PAEONIES

Paeonies are among the showiest and most useful of hardy plants, growing well in almost any location or soil; the flowers will be larger and brighter and more numerous if the roots are planted in deep rich soil, well enriched with rotted manure; extreme care should be used in planting so that they are placed at the same depth they were before they were lifted because this is claimed to be the cause of their failure to flower.

Red, Pink or White in separate colors, four year clumps \$1.25 each.



IRISES



German Iris. These are very popular, being found everywhere. They increase very rapidly and should be divided once in three or four years to get the most flowers. They will grow almost anywhere, in the sun or shade and are perfectly hardy. Colors, blue, purple, white and combinations of each.

Mixed Colors.....per doz., \$1.50; each, 15c

Named German Iris. We are able to supply any out of a list of a score or more and are in touch with growers in Europe who have been improving this Iris, so if choice new varieties are wanted, we may be able to con-

siderably increase your collection. Prices range from 10c each for standard sorts to 50c each for choice new ones.

Pallida Dalmatica We have the true variety of this type which is considered the finest of this class. It bears four or five pale blue flowers on stems three feet high; each, 25c.



Iris Kaempferii. Called Fleur d'lis and Japan Iris. One of the most beautiful varieties of the Iris family. The colors are blue, purple, red or white. Some of the varieties are clear colors; others with yellow spots at the base of the petals, and others beautifully mottled, striped and variegated. They need the sun, grow in any garden, and in a few years spread to a width of two feet, when the clumps should be divided.

Mixed Colors. Roots grown in this country. Per doz., \$2.00; each, 20c.

Collection of Japan Irises. We are able to supply collections of choice named sorts, 25 all different for \$5.00.

TUBEROSES

A white, sweet-scented flower, too common to need much description. The bulbs grow in any garden soil, but should be planted where the sun can reach them all day, if possible, and with the top of the bulb just out of the ground. They may be started in pots in the house, but being very tender should not be set out until the weather is quite warm, usually about the middle of May. It is important that the small bulbs be broken from the main one.

Double Pearl. First size and quality 5c each; 50c per doz.; \$4.50 per hundred.

TRITOMA

This is commonly called Red Hot Poker, a name which admirably describes the flower. The leaves are narrow and the stalk grows from the root to a height of 2½ feet. While not particularly graceful the flower is very conspicuous on account of its brilliant color and it looks well among other shrubs or in a large bed by itself. The roots are not quite hardy and should have a fair covering of litter or straw, to survive. We get the Pfitzerii, which is the largest and freest bloomer.

Price, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

As usual we will have a large supply of all kinds of Vegetable Plants such as Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Tomato, Egg and Pepper Plants, Strawberry and Sweet Potato Vines at reasonable prices. As far as possible, these are raised from our own stock seed of the best varieties and they may be relied upon. Ready in May and June.

BEDDING PLANTS

	Each	Doz.
Ageratum. Stocky plants out of pots.....	\$.05	\$.60
Alyssum. Out of pots and in bloom.....	.05	.60
Asters. Well grown plants out of 2 inch pots, white, red, light pink, deep pink, purple or lavender, separate colors or mixed.....		.40
Begonias, Tuberous Rooted. Pot plants of this, the best plant for a shaded place, in bloom		
Calendulas. Favorite annuals in shades of yellow .....	.06	.60
CARNATIONS. Well rooted plants in red, white or pink.....	.10	.75
CHrysanthemums. We are providing quite a list of the newer Single and tiny Pompon type in a great range of colors, including the so-called Baby 'Mum' .....	.10	1.00
Coleus. Yellow, red, variegated, etc., choice assortment .....	.08	.75
Cosmos. Our own strain of Giant flowering in separate colors .....	.05	.60
English Ivy. Out of 4-inch pots. Used for hanging baskets and window boxes.....		.30
Geraniums. Standard sorts such as S. A. Nutt, Madame Barney, etc., out of 4 inch pots; strong, well grown plants showing color		1.50
German Stocks. Blooming plants out of pots, all colors. Popular for its fragrance .....	.10	1.00
Heliotrope. The odor is enjoyed by everybody. Make room for at least one. Come in two sizes at each, 10c and.....	.15	
Lemon Verbena. There was at least one in grandmother's garden and they are just as fragrant now as ever.....	.25	
Lobelia. Single, beautiful blue for borders, window boxes and hanging baskets.....	.05	.60
Nicotiana. Finest hybrids; seedlings in a great number of colors.....	.05	.50
Pansies. Strong, well grown plants in bloom in the greatest possible variety of color per 100, \$2.50 or in a basket of one dozen .....		.30
Pansies. Grown for us in separate colors, white, yellow, purple or shades of red, in a basket.....		.40
Petunias. Single Rosy Morn, beautiful pink.....	.06	.60
Petunias, California Giants. A wonderful assortment of rich colors.....	.10	.75
Double Petunias. Choice strain out of pots and in bloom.....	.15	1.50
Rose Geraniums and Skeleton Leaf. Popular everywhere, strong plants.....	.15	
Salpiglossis. Somewhat like petunias, but in a greater color range. Exceedingly beautiful and desirable for cutting.....	.05	.60
Salvia. Grown from our own superior strain of large flowering salvia, the finest in the world. Any salvia seen in this city with dark scarlet flowers on stems a foot or more long and the plants two or three feet tall, came from our store. Our plants are 8 to 12 inches high; per 100, \$6.00; 50 for \$3.00.....	.10	1.00
Silver Leaf Geranium. Much used for borders; out of pots.....	.08	.75
Snapdragons. Giant Flowering. Separate colors. Fine for bedding or cutting.....	.10	1.00
Snapdragons. We are having these grown from imported seed in separate colors, white, yellow, red and pink. Any color or mixed .....	.10	1.00
Verbenas. Mammoth flowering type; out of 2 inch pots and showing color.....	.05	.60
Vinca Rosea (Old Maid). A fine bedding plant and free bloomer. Plants in bloom, pink, white, or white with pink eye. See cut on page 50.....	.15	1.50
Vinca Vines. Variegated leaf, for hanging baskets and window boxes.....	.25	

Plants Should be Shipped by Express

PERENNIAL PLANTS

	Each
Anemones. (Windflowers.) Our Japanese varieties are valuable for late fall blooming in partial shade. Pink or white.....	\$.15
Hardy Asters. These showy perennials are at their best in the fall when other flowers are nearly gone. Common, but still popular for clumps here and there among shrubbery. Many colors .....	.15
Bleeding Heart. (Diyeltra.) Common to old-fashioned gardens. Variegated pink and white. In 5 inch pots 50c. Strong imported clumps .....	.25
Boltonia. Aster-like plants useful for cutting during the summer and fall. White or pink.	.15
Buddleya Veitchiana. (Butterfly Bush.) This comparatively new plant has become very popular because of its many sweetly scented blooms of a lilac shade. In fact, the flower-spike resembles that of a lilac and many know it as the Summer Flowering Lilac. It has a graceful drooping habit. Is in its prime, during July and August.....	.25
Hardy Candytuft. Dwarf evergreen plants with heads of pure white flowers during May and June. Suitable for borders.....	.15

PERENNIAL PLANTS—Continued

	Each
Canterbury Bells. Separate colors or mixed.....	.15
Chinese Bell Flower. (Platycodon.) Handsome, free-flowering plants with clusters of blue or white bell-like flowers during July and August. One of the finest of the perennials. Everyone should have them.....	.15
Chrysanthemums. During the late fall no other plant is so admired. The flowers last splendidly when cut and will remain in bloom outside after other flowers have been killed by frost. Many colors and varieties.....	.15
Columbine. (Aquilegia.) Very attractive either in the garden or cut for the house. One of the old favorites of which we can supply clumps .....	.15
Coreopsis Lanceolata. A very popular plant in bloom all summer. Golden yellow and of a graceful habit.....	.15
English Daisies. Our Mammoth strain is best. Baskets in all colors.....	.30
Shasta Daisy. A general favorite because of its ever-blooming habit. Like the field daisy but larger and finer. Our clumps are large.....	.15
Delphinium. (Hardy Larkspur.) Belladonna, Chinese, Formosum or mixed sorts from the best of seed will give satisfaction to all lovers of this splendid flower. Planted with Candidum Lilies one may have a handsome spot in the garden and cut-flowers as well. Strong plants .....	.15
Eupatorium. (Hardy Ageratum.) A bushy plant suitable for bouquets in the fall. Blue.	.15
Hardy Ferns. For shady places. Well-started clumps .....	.15
Foxglove. (Digitalis.) We aim to supply year-old plants that will flower soon after transplanting. Mixed colors.....	.10
Funkia Variegata. An ornamental plant with green and white foliage well adapted for low borders for early spring effect. Very satisfactory .....	.15
Gaillardia Grandiflora. (Blanket Flower.) The best general purpose perennial in existence. Is most satisfactory in any soil or situation, bearing yellow and red flowers from June to October. Valuable for beds and borders and fine for cutting. Keep the flowers picked .....	.10
Golden Glow. Still a popular flower. Golden yellow .....	.10
Gypsophila Paniculata. (Baby's Breath.) This beautiful plant with its dainty, mist-like flowers is always popular for bouquets for it lends an airiness to even the stiffest blooms as no other plant can. The flowers are pure white and borne in profusion. Should be in every garden.....	.15
Hibiscus. (Meehan's Mallow Marvels.) A description of this much advertised plant cannot be overdrawn. Many of its flowers are nine inches in diameter and of the showiest colors one can imagine in the shades of red through to pure white. Their texture is like that of the finest satin. The older plants reach a height of over five feet and the large bushes are literally covered with the immense blooms during August and September .....	.20
Hollyhocks. These splendid old-fashioned flowers are still general favorites. Our plants are grown from the best seed imported from France and are of the finest colors. Doubles at 15c and Singles.....	.15
Lobelia Cardinalis. A fine scarlet perennial. Does well in partial shade.....	.15
Forget-Me-Not. (Myosotis.) This beautiful little flower we can supply in baskets of a dozen plants each at.....	.30
Hardy Phlox. A popular perennial that should be in every garden. The better sorts have greatly increased size of individual flowers and heads. We can supply a choice lot of blooming clumps in pink, red and white varieties .....	.15
Hardy Garden Pinks. Still popular. Clumps of pink or white.....	.15
Hardy Oriental Poppies. These make a gorgeous showing in the garden during June. Scarlet in color and of the largest size. In transplanting be careful not to injure the tap-root .....	.15
Pyrethrum. These "Summer" Chrysanthemums are particularly attractive during June. The pretty daisy-like flowers are borne on slender stems well above the graceful fern-like foliage and are handsome either in the garden or cut for the house. They range in color from the deepest red to the pure white.....	.15
Salvia Azurea. This is a conspicuous plant during the fall because its beautiful flowers of a handsome sky-blue are so exceptional at that season .....	.15
Sedum. The brilliant Stonecrops flourish where many plants fail for lack of moisture. Especially suited to borders and rockeries. Pink .....	.15
Hardy Sweet Peas. For trellises and for covering unsightly objects these are very useful. The pink, red or white flowers are on long strong stems suitable for cutting.....	.15
Sweet Williams. In this grand old plant we can supply choice stock in a splendid mixture of colors, that will bloom this season.....	.10

CUTLERY, ETC.



Pruning Shears. Best values in the market. Each.....	.50	.75	\$1.00
Pruning and Budding Knives. Each.....	.55	to	1.25
Grape Pickers. Each.....			.50
Grass Edging Shears, various sizes. Each.....	\$3.00	to	3.50
Grass Hooks (English Rivet-back). Each.....	.50	to	.60
Grass Shears. Each.....	.50	to	1.00
Scuffle or Push Hoes. Each.....	.70	to	1.00
Hedge Shears. Different sizes. Each.....	1.50	to	2.50
Garden Trowels. Various styles. Each.....	.10	to	.50
Lawn Scythes. English rivet-back; 32, 36 in. Each.....			1.75
Genuine Talacre Scotch Scythe Stones. Each.....			.25
English Daisy Rakes. Two sizes. Each.....	3.25	to	3.50
Garden Reels .....	.60	to	.75
Garden Lines, braided, any length, 48 feet for.....			.40

COOPER HOSE MENDER

Made of heavy brass. Will last indefinitely. Cut the hose square off each side of the break and insert the mender half way into each end. It will not leak nor pull out. Two sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Price 10c each, 3 for 25c.



PAT'D. SEPT. 22. 96.

YOU NEEDN'T BREAK YOUR BACK WITH A
CLEVELAND LAWN WEEDER.



The only practical device on the market.

Each \$1.00

LANG'S WEEDER.



PRICE 25 CENTS.

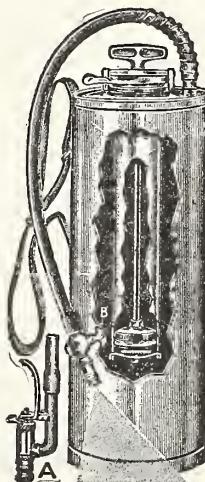
EXCELSIOR WEEDER AND
HAND CULTIVATOR

PRICE 10c.

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS

The particular advantage of this sprayer is its wide range of usefulness. You may have two or three trees too tall to reach with a bucket sprayer and not worth the cost of a pump large enough to reach them from the ground. Pump up the Compressed Air Sprayer, climb a ladder, turn on the faucet and let it run. For small shrubs it can be easily carried about by the shoulder strap. When properly charged the tank holds three gallons of liquid and one gallon of air and two pumpings will empty it. Figure A in the cut is a self closing faucet which costs \$1.00.

ALL BRASS TANK \$10.00, GALVANIZED IRON TANK, \$6.50.



PATENTED.

INSECTICIDES AND SPRAYING COMPOUNDS

Lime and Sulphur Wash. Lime and Sulphur Wash is conceded to be the best remedy all things considered, that there is against San Jose scale, Scurvy Bark Louse, Oyster Shell Scale, etc., while the lime has some value against some fungus diseases also.

For a winter spray use one gallon of Wash to eleven of water and in summer one to sixteen. Per quart, 40c; gallon, 90c; 5 gallons, \$3.25; barrel of 45 to 50 gallons, 25c per gallon f. o. b. Cleveland.

Fish Oil Soap. Prevents the ravages of mealy bug and various kinds of worms and insects that infest the bark of trees and shrubs. Per lb. package, 30c; 5 lb. box, \$1.40.

Stott's Fir Tree Oil Soap. A superior remedy for a great many insects that attack house plants, particularly for plant lice; in our experience it is the only article that really kills them and that can be used without inconvenience in the house. For ridding palms, rubber trees, roses, geraniums, and any kind of plant of insect enemies it has no equal. It is not offensive, may be applied with a syringe or brush and is cheap. One ounce makes one gallon. Price per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. can, 25c; 2 lb. can, 75c.

Scalecide. This is a miscible oil effective against scale on fruit and shade trees. It is used the same as the Lime and Sulphur Wash, opinions differing as to which is the best to use when considering the effects on the trees. Use 15 gallons of soft water to one of Scalecide. Price \$1.50 per gallon, 5 gallons for \$6.50, 10 gallons for \$12.50, 50 gallon barrel, \$39.50.

Arsenate of Lead. The best remedy against canker worm, curculio and all leaf-eating insects on any plant, tree or shrubs. A pure article will not burn the foliage. Ours is the purest to be had. It sticks to the foliage throughout the season. Use from three to six pounds for 50 gallons of water as directed on the package. Price, 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 20 lbs., \$5.00; 100 lbs. or more, price on application; variable. Unavailable.

Bordeaux Mixture. This is the only remedy recommended for the control of fungus diseases or blight, rot, leaf curl or whatever name is used to designate the condition into which various plants and trees get when infested. Ours is a thick paste, one gallon of which will make fifty gallons ready to apply. It is advantageous to add one quart of molasses or a pound or two of glucose to a barrel to make it stick better. Per lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 20 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., price on application.

Grafting Wax. Necessary to use when trees have been pruned or injured, to prevent infestation from fungus and insects until the wound is healed. In $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 lb. bars at 50c per pound.

Paris Green. Strictly pure. Market price.

Persian Insect Powder. Strictly fresh. Kills flies, mosquitoes, roaches, ants, etc. Lb., 90c.

White Hellebore. Effective for slugs on pear and other trees, currant and cabbage worms, etc. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., 80c.

Bug Death. This is a fine powder most successfully used against potato bugs. The use of Bug Death not only kills bugs but acts as a fungicide against blight, prolonging the growth and increasing the crop. In fact the increase in the crop will pay for the Bug Death and the work to apply it. It is effective also against cabbage worms and leaf-eaters in general. It takes 15 to 25 lbs. to spray one acre. Price, 1 lb. in shaker can, 20c; 3 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., 70c.

Dickey Dusters, for rapid distribution of any poison powder; each, 50c.

Hammond's Slug Shot. Recommended for most worms and caterpillars which infest cabbage plants, currants, gooseberries and the like. Per package, 20c; 5 lbs., 60c; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

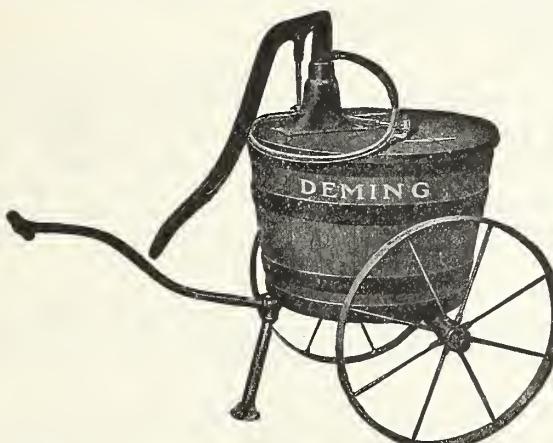
Nicotine. A liquid used for killing Aphis or Green Fly on roses, etc. May be sprayed or vaporized. 40% strength, per lb., \$1.75; 30%, \$1.50; 15%, in small bottles, 25c. Unavailable.

Nico Fume Tobacco Paper. Nicotine soaked into paper which when lighted gives off the fumes that are fatal to aphis or green fly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. An effective remedy easily applied against insects found in the greenhouse. A house 20x100 requires from four to eight sheets as directed on the can. 24 sheets, 85c; 144 sheets, \$4.00.

Tobacco Dust. Fertilizer and insecticide. An excellent fertilizer for lawns and gardens, and a good preventive against cut worms and leaf-eating caterpillars. Dust onto the plants when they are wet, and for cut worms spread on the ground around the plants to be protected. If you have been troubled with wormy radishes or sickly lettuce, use a tablespoonful to the foot in the bottom of the furrow and sow the seeds right in the Tobacco Dust. It is a sure cure and will give you perfect radishes. Per lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c.

CONKEY'S POULTRY REMEDIES

We carry in stock a complete line of the celebrated Conkey Poultry Remedies in all size packages. Send a 2c stamp for their 50c Poultry Book. We also have many styles of Drinking Founts, Feeding Troughs, Leg Bands, Trap Nests, Egg Carriers and various Poultry Supplies including the Coal Burning Standard Brooders and Buckeye Incubators.

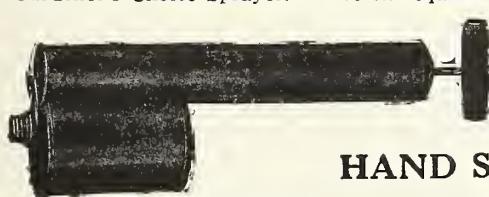
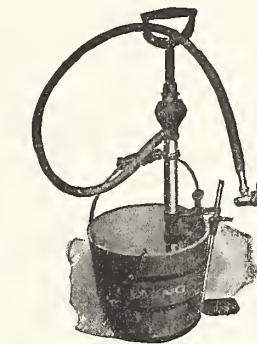


"Gardener's Choice" Sprayer

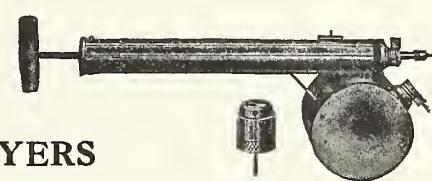
Deming Sprayers are acknowledged by users to be the most satisfactory sprayers on the market. We have sold many, in different styles and have yet to replace a part broken by anything but an accident or to hear the first word of dissatisfaction with a single one. While we can supply any machine they make and will mail their catalogue on request, our leading sellers are the Perfect Success Bucket Sprayer, and the Gardener's Choice, which is, as shown above, a half-barrel mounted on wheels and fitted with a good pump and six feet of hose. Working parts of all Deming Sprayers are made of solid brass, brass valves and valve seat, plunger and every part that comes in contact with the liquid.

Success Bucket Sprayer, without bucket clamp..... \$7.75
 Perfect Success Bucket Sprayer, cut above..... 8.00
 Gardener's Choice Sprayer. Price on request.

"Perfect Success" Bucket Sprayer



HAND SPRAYERS



Angle Spray

Continuous Sprayer

The above cuts show two of our popular hand sprayers that we sell in such large quantities for spraying roses, shrubs, house plants and chicken coops, or wherever a larger sprayer is not necessary. Those made with a brass tank can be used to spray Formaldehyde.

Atomizer, all tin.....	\$.60
Cyclone Atomizer, brass tank, tin barrel.....	1.00
Continuous Sprayer, galvanized tank, tin barrel.....	.90
Continuous Sprayer, brass tank, tin barrel.....	1.25
Continuous Sprayer, brass tank and barrel	1.50

TREE TANGLEFOOT

Tree Tanglefoot. This is the sticky stuff put on fly-paper and prevents the wingless female moth of the Tussock Caterpillar from passing up any tree to lay her eggs, when a band an inch or two wide, is put around the trunk. This worm is the worst pest in the city as it is found on almost any kind of tree and will spread with surprising rapidity. A tree that is infested should be sprayed with Arsenate of Lead and all the trees near, "banded" with Tree Tanglefoot. A pound will "band" six or eight trees a foot or so in diameter. Price, 50c per lb., 3 lbs., \$1.45; 10 lbs., \$4.50; 20 lbs., \$8.75.

PLANT TUBS

We carry a line of White Cedar Plant Tubs, in six sizes, from twelve inches outside diameter upwards. They are painted green, serviceable and reasonable in price.

FIBREWARE SAUCERS

These saucers are waterproof and durable. Come in sizes from five to twenty inches outside diameter. Roller stands, strong enough to bear a great weight can be had for the twelve to twenty inch.

FERTILIZERS

Pure Raw Bone Meal. Raw Bone Meal is considered the best fertilizer for lawns, trees, shrubs, etc., being high in nutritive value but giving it up gradually as such plants need it. The coarser the bone the longer it takes to become effective and also the longer it lasts. Our brand is ground extra fine, especially for our use, and is therefore well adapted for lawn purposes for which we sell by far the larger part we handle. It is pre-eminently the best lawn fertilizer because it is clean, does not smell, contains no weeds, is economical and above all, it makes the grass grow. It is sold under license from the State of Ohio and its guaranteed analysis is 4½% to 5½% Ammonia, and 22% to 25% total Phosphoric Acid. Price per lb., 10c, in limited quantity only.

Pure Bone Meal. This article is the best we can obtain this year for our trade. It is steamed Bone and needs more caution in its use as it is more quickly available. Guaranteed analysis Ammonia 3½%. Available Phosphoric Acid 20%. Price, 25 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$4.00; 200 lbs., \$7.50; 500 lbs., \$17.50; full ton, \$60.00.

Pulverized Sheep Fertilizer. An excellent natural fertilizer where prompt results are desired. Used largely by the best florists and is safer to use than most chemical fertilizers. The stock we handle is the best grade on the market. It is not only entirely free from weed seed but has no objectionable smell which is the real test of purity. Per lb., 10c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$4.00; 500 lbs., \$17.50; 1000 lbs., \$35.00.

Land Plaster or Gypsum. Used to conserve moisture and as a medium for thinning Paris Green, etc. Price, per sack of 167 lbs., \$1.60; per ton, \$18.00.

Nitrate of Soda. A highly concentrated plant stimulant and especially effective for forming leaves on such plants as cabbage, lettuce, etc. A pound is used for 50 gallons of water or a teaspoonful to a pail. Analysis 18% Ammonia. Per lb., 20c. For larger quantities write for prices. Unavailable.

Walker's Excelsior Plant Food. This is a concentrated plant food for house plants, immediately soluble in water and quickly available for potted plants. Analysis, Nitrogen, 5%; Phosphoric Acid, 7%; Potash, 3%. In tins, 5 ounces net for 20c; postage, 5c; 12 ounces net for 35c; postage, 5c.

Nitro-Fertile. This is an odorless liquified Fertilizer to be diluted as required, one tablespoonful to a gallon for pot plants, two tablespoonfuls to a gallon for Lawns, Plants and Shrubs outside or one pint to 15 gallons sprinkled on the bare ground. Analysis: Ammonia, 2.4%; Phosphoric Acid, 3%; Potash, 3%. Used as directed it will supply the plant with all it can absorb; more would be wasteful. Price: Pint, 60c; quart, \$1.00; gallon, \$3.00.

NitraPo. This article is a salts containing 15% Ammonia and 15% Potash. In combination with phosphoric acid it makes a complete fertilizer and as it contains the highly important and scarce plant food element, Potash, in liberal quantity we urge its use. Use a teaspoonful to a pail of water. Per lb., 20c. Write for price on larger quantities. Unavailable.

SOIL AND SEED INOCULATING BACTERIA

On account of the limited size of this catalogue we cannot give as much space to this subject as it deserves and requires. A trial will convince the most skeptical of the great value of inoculating seeds with the proper Bacteria both in the increase in yield and the vigor of the plants. We have a booklet dealing at length with the subject, to be had on request.

We will be able to supply the following brands this season:

Farmogerm, for Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas, garden size, 25c.

Farmogerm, for any Legume per acre, \$1.50, 5 acre bottle for \$5.00.

Nitragin. In powdered form for any Legume, per acre, \$2; 5 acre can, \$9.

Mulford Nitro-Germ. Garden size, for Peas, Beans or Sweet Peas, 25c.

Nitro-Germ, for any Legume, 1 acre, \$1.50; 5 acres, \$5.00.

Standard Inoculation. Separate cultures for any legume, per acre, 50c.

Standard Inoculation. At 50c per acre in the following combinations, Alfalfa and Sweet Clover—Vetch and Field Peas—Red, Crimson and Alsike Clovers or Sweet Peas, Beans and Garden Peas. 50c per acre bottle.



ORDER SHEET

SEEDS

FROM A. C. KENDEL'S SEED STORE

216 Prospect Ave. S. E.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Date 191

Name _____

Post Office.....

County _____

Express or Frt. Office.....

STATE HERE HOW TO SHIP-MAIL, EXPRESS OR FREIGHT

Send _____

REMEMBER THE POSTAGE

AMOUNT ENCLOSED

P. O. Order-----

Express M. O. -----

Check _____

Draft -----

Cash _____

Postage Stamps -----

Total 100.000

Your Backyard

can just as well be a source of income. Even a small patch of ground will produce enough fresh, wholesome vegetables to pay for the effort many times over.

Our Catalog is intended to aid in the profitable cultivation of the garden. If necessary, study it. Choose the vegetables you like best. Strive to have enough and no more throughout the season. Advice is near at hand and easy to obtain without cost. The main thing is to dig up that backyard, or part of it, at least, keep it free from weeds until July, cultivate as often as necessary and a time or two more will do no harm and next winter you will have money to buy eggs and butter.

Many people live where a garden is impossible. **They** could buy food cheaper if you produced yours and while it is your **duty** in these strenuous times to thus lighten the burden of living you will find that it will become a real **pleasure**.

In Your Backyard

a dollar's worth of Seeds can be the best investment you ever made.

NATIONAL WAR GARDEN COMMISSION

CHARLES LATHROP PACK
PRESIDENT
PERCIVAL S. RIDSDALE
SECRETARY AND TREASURER
NORMAN C. MCLOUD
ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

MARYLAND BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

LUTHER BURBANK, CALIF.
P. P. CLAXTON, U. S. COM'R OF ED.
DR. CHARLES W. ELIOT, MASS.
DR. IRVING FISHER, CONN.
FRED H. GOFF, OHIO
JOHN HAYS HAMMOND MASS.
FAIRFAX HARRISON, VA.
HON. MYRON T. HERRICK, OHIO
DR. JOHN GRIER HIBBEN, N. J.
EMERSON McMILLIN, N. Y.
CHARLES LATHROP PACK, N. J.
A. W. SHAW, ILL.
MRS. JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN, ILL.
CAPT. J. B. WHITE, MO.
HON. JAMES WILSON, IOWA

February, 1919.

Please let us direct your attention to the importance of food production in home gardens during the coming season. The National War Garden Commission is convinced that the need for this year's planting is very great. The ending of the war has brought increased food responsibilities. This means that even greater effort must be made in 1919 towards increased food production. The War Gardens of the nations must become Victory Gardens, to prevent possible starvation overseas.

The call for Victory Gardens has the cordial approval of President Wilson and Food Administrator Hoover. Before sailing for Europe, these officials asked that the home gardens be given increased attention for this year.

The National War Garden Commission has issued a complete book of instructions on home gardening. A copy of this book may be had free upon application to the Commission at Washington, with an enclosure of two cents for postage. You will find this book of great value in planting and cultivating your garden, and you are urged to procure a copy at once.

Sincerely yours,



Associate Secretary.

P. S. The Commission has sent us a liberal number of above book of instructions for distribution.

A. C. KENDEL'S SEED STORE.



Try this big live Magazine at this Special 20-cent Rate

You will be delighted with it, and wonder how such a splendid paper can cost so little. THE FARM JOURNAL is 41 years old, prints 1,000,000 copies a month, goes everywhere, from Maine to California. Suits everyone in every state; will suit you. Sign this Coupon below, and mail AT ONCE with only 20 cents, coin or stamps. Money refunded to you any time you say so.

To THE FARM JOURNAL, Philadelphia:

Enclosed find 20 cents for which send me THE FARM JOURNAL one full year on trial. I am not now a subscriber to your magazine.

Name.....

St. or

R. F. D.

P. O. State.....

IMPORTANT: This trial Coupon must be sent direct to The Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa. Not accepted for renewals. (If you live in Philadelphia, Canada, or a foreign country, send 35 cents instead of 20, to cover extra postage.)

NOT GOOD FOR RENEWALS: SEE OTHER SIDE

"Mutual Benefit"

The Farm Journal is always \$1.00 for five years; the publishers do not want and generally won't take shorter subscriptions. But we believe that to read this wide-awake farm and household paper is the greatest benefit to our friends and patrons, and so indirectly to us, so we have persuaded the publishers to give us, for you, this

**SPECIAL
TRIAL
RATE OF**

20 cts.

for a year's trial of the paper.

NOTE: Under no circumstances can renewals be accepted for only one year; this is exclusively a trial plan for those not now subscribers.

YOU ARE IN THIS LIST

The FARM JOURNAL is for the poultryman, farmer, fruit grower, dairyman, stockman, trucker, gardener, villager, suburbanite, the women folks, the boys and girls. Cheerful, clean, genuine, progressive, full of pictures, stories, gumption and sunshine; practical as a plow, readable as a novel; knows what to leave out, and what to put in. 32 to 80 pages monthly, stops when the time is up. Mail this Mutual Benefit Coupon today with two dimes or ten two-cent stamps direct to The Farm Journal. **DO NOT SEND IT TO US.**

A. C. KENDEL'S SEED STORE
216 Prospect Ave., S. E., Cleveland, Ohio

SPECIAL: Add 5 cents (25c. in all) and get latest "Poor Richard Almanac," full of wit and wisdom for all.

Quantity of Seeds Usually Sown to the Acre.

Beans, Dwarf, in drills or rows...	1	to	1½ bush.	Millet, alone	¾ to 1	bush.
" Pole, in hills	8	"	12 qts.	Mustard, broadcast	12	" 16 lbs.
Beets, in drills	4	"	5 lbs.	Oats, broadcast	2	" 3 bush.
Barley, broadcast	2	"	3 bush.	Onions, in drills	4	" 6 lbs.
Buckwheat	¾	"	1 "	Parsnips, in drills	4	" 6 "
Broom Corn, in hills	6	"	8 qts.	Peas, Early, in drills	1¼	" 1½ bush.
Carrots, in drills	3	"	3½ lbs.	" Marrow, in drills	1¼	" 1½ "
Cucumbers, in hills	1	"	2 "	" Broadcast	2½	" 3 "
Corn, in hills	6	"	8 qts.	Potatoes, cut tubers, in drills	8	" 10 "
" in drills	2	"	3 bush.	Radish, in drills	8	" 10 lbs.
Clover, Red, alone	15	"	20 lbs.	Rye, broadcast	1½	" 1½ bush.
" White, alone	8	"	10 "	Salsify, in drills	8	" 9 lbs.
" Alsike, alone	8	"	10 "	Spinach, in drills	8	" 10 "
" Lucerne	10	"	20 "	Turnip, in drills	1	" 1½ "
Flax, broadcast	1	"	2 bush.	Wheat, broadcast	1¾	" 2 bush.
Grass, Timothy or Herds, alone	½	"	¾ "			
" Red Top, alone	½	"	2 "			
" Lawn, alone	5	"	6 "			
" Orchard, alone	2	"	3 "			
" Kentucky Blue, alone	2	"	3 "			
" English Rye Grass, alone	½	"	2 "			
Hungarian, alone	¾	"	1 "			

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Plants, or Number of Hills, or Length of Drill.

Asparagus	1 oz. to	60 feet of drill.
Beet	1 oz. "	50 "
Beans, Dwarf	1 qt. "	100 "
Beans, Pole	1 qt. "	100 hills.
Carrot	1 oz. "	150 "
Cabbage	1 oz. "	3,000 plants.
Cauliflower	1 oz. "	3,000 "
Celery	1 oz. "	4,000 "
Cucumber	1 oz. "	50 hills.
Corn	1 qt. "	400 "
Dandelion	1 oz. "	150 feet of drill.
Endive	1 oz. "	150 "
Egg Plant	1 oz. "	2,000 plants.
Lettuce	1 oz. "	4,000 "
Leek	1 oz. "	100 feet of drill.
Melon, Water	1 oz. "	30 hills.

Melon, Musk	1 oz. to	60 hills.
Okra	1 oz. "	40 feet of drill.
Onions	1 oz. "	100 "
Onions, Sets, small	1 qt. "	40 "
Parsley	1 oz. "	150 "
Parsnip	1 oz. "	200 "
Peas	1 qt. "	100 "
Pepper	1 oz. "	2,000 plants.
Pumpkin	1 oz. "	40 hills.
Radish	1 oz. "	100 feet of drill.
Salsify	1 oz. "	70 "
Spinach	1 oz. "	50 "
Squash, Early	1 oz. "	50 hills.
Squash, Marrow	1 oz. "	10 "
Tomato	1 oz. "	3,000 plants.
Turnip	1 oz. "	100 feet of drill.

Number of Plants, Trees, Vines, Etc., Required to Set an Acre.

Distance, 1 ft. by 1 ft.	Number.
1½ "	43,560
2 "	19,360
2 "	21,780
2 "	10,890
2½ "	6,970
3 "	14,520
3 "	7,260
3 "	4,940
4 "	2,722
5 "	1,742

Distance, 6 ft. by 6 ft.	Number
6	1,210
8	680
10	434
12	302
15	194
18	134
20	103
25	70
30	40
40	27

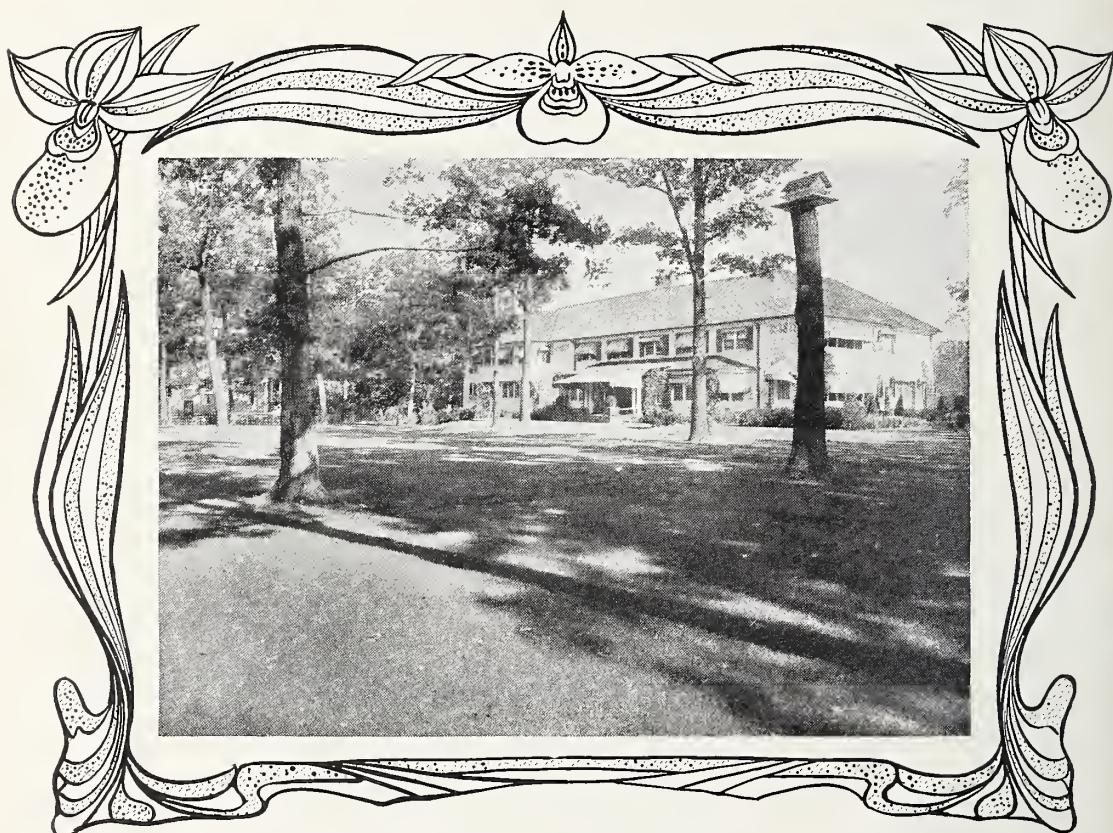
Weight of Various Articles in the State of Ohio.

Apples	per bu.	48 lbs.
Apples, dried	"	22 "
Barley	"	48 "
Beans	"	60 "
Buckwheat	"	50 "
Broom Corn	"	46 "
Blue Grass, Kentucky	"	14 "
" English	"	24 "
Bran	"	20 "
Canary Seed	"	60 "
Clover Seed	"	60 "
Corn, shelled	"	56 "
Corn, on ear	"	68 "
Corn Meal	"	50 "
Charcoal	"	22 "
Coal, Mineral	"	80 "
Coal, Cannel	"	70 "
Coke	"	40 "
Cow Peas	"	60 "
Cranberries	"	40 "
Dried Peaches	"	32 "
Flax Seed	"	56 "
Hemp Seed	"	44 "
Hungarian Grass Seed	"	48 "
Irish Potatoes, beaping measure	"	60 "
Millet	"	50 "
Malt	"	34 "
Oats	"	32 "
Osage Orange	"	33 "

Orchard Grass	per bu.	14 lbs.
Onions	"	50 "
Peaches	"	48 "
Peas	"	60 "
Plastering Hair	"	8 "
Popcorn	"	40 "
Rape	"	50 "
Rye	"	56 "
Red Top Seed	"	14 "
Salt, coarse	"	50 "
Salt, Michigan	"	56 "
Sorghum	"	50 "
Sweet Potatoes	"	50 "
Timothy Seed	"	45 "
Tomatoes	"	56 "
Turnips	"	60 "
Wheat	"	60 "
Flour, per bbl., net	"	196 "
Salt, per bbl.	"	280 "
Lime, per bushel	"	70 "
Hay, well settled	per cubic foot,	4½ "
Corn, on cob, in bin	"	22 "
Corn, shelled, in bin	"	45 "
Wheat, in bin	"	48 "
Oats, in bin	"	25½ "
Potatoes, in bin	"	38½ "
Sand, dry, in bin	"	95 "
Clay, compact	"	135 "

A. C. KENDEL'S
SUNNILAWN
TRADE MARK
LAWN GRASS SEED

"The Seed that makes the Famous Lawns of Cleveland"



A. C. KENDEL'S
SHADILAWN
TRADE MARK
LAWN GRASS SEED

For Price and Directions for Sowing see Pages 1 and 2